A L Bancroft & Co
721 Market St

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. VI. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873. NO. 10.

The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 50
" three months.....1 50

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A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Star (*) notices in the local or news departments, double the regular rates.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. no16-3m

Millinery and Dressmaking!

MRS. OGBURN

Desires to thank her many friends and patrons for their past favors, and begs leave to inform the public that she has now on hand and manufactures to order

EVERY STYLE OF MILLINERY!

According to the latest imported fashions, in style and taste to suit the most fastidious. Also,

Dressmaking,

in all its branches, according to the most approved modes.

The patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

N.B.—Goods will be sold AT COST during the next 60 days.

I also have the agency for the

Weed Sewing Machine!

One of the very best and most reliable in use. Jan4-3m MRS. OGBURN.

Ladies,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

TRY THE GREAT

Divorce Exterminator!

—THE—

HUMBOLDT WASHER,

And your Husbands will never cease to love you.

Cheap and durable. Only $12, and least destructive to clothing. Made by

McMURPHY & BURTON, Woodland.

In connection with this we have the far-famed and celebrated

JONES' SPRING BED BOTTOM!

Which will be sold on 20 days' trial. If not liked, it will be taken back without cost to the purchaser. J. I. SPROUL, Agent. dv28-3m Office, next door to Yolo Mail.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. de21-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. de25-3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management.

The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor. Woodland, July 20th, 1872. Ja18-3m

L. M. RUE,

Photographic Artist,

Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.

Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the art. Thank ful for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. jal1-3m

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Hartford, Conn.

The following Dispatch has been received by the Agents of this Company:

BRANCH OFFICE ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD,
14 Merchant's Exchange, California St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12, 1872.

MESSRS. SIMPSON & BUSH, *Woodland*:—Dear Sirs:—The ÆTNA will come out of the late Boston fire with losses somewhat over a million dollars, which will be paid immediately, as the losses were in Chicago—DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.

Capital of Company, $3,000,000 *Cash.*
Surplus, over..... $2,000,000 "

Yours very truly,
GEO. C. BOARDMAN,
Manager, San Francisco.

The Cash Assets of the ÆTNA on November 1st, were over

$5,000,000 00!

It has long been the leading Fire Insurance Company of America, and during the past 51 years has been interested in every large fire in this country, having paid in that time over

$36,000,000 in Losses!

Over $3,000,000 of this amount was paid for losses in the great fire at Chicago,

Dollar for Dollar, in Cash!

The Company, after paying its losses in Boston, will have cash assets of

Over $3,500,000!

And still retains its position at the head of American Underwriters.

GEO. C. BOARDMAN, Manager, San Francisco.

J. L. SIMPSON, } Agents,
C. W. BUSH, } Woodland.

no16-3m

Millinery, Dressmaking,

—AND—

STAMPING!

NEWEST FASHIONS IN MILLINERY!

LATEST STYLES IN DRESSMAKING!

A joint first-class Millinery and Dressmaking establishment has just been opened in the building ONE DOOR EAST OF C. M. EATON'S STORE, south side of Main st., Woodland.

The Millinery Department

Will be managed by MRS. PHILLIPS, lately from the East, and who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches.

The Dressmaking Department

Will be in charge of MRS. HACKNEY, who has given such general satisfaction in Woodland during the last two years.

STAMPING done to order on short notice.

A Select Assortment of Fancy Dry Goods constantly on hand.

The Ladies of Woodland and vicinity are respectfully invited to give us a call. Our prices will be reasonable.

MRS. HACKNEY,
Ja18-3m MRS. PHILLIPS.

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. They are prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in our work.

Also, Sole Agents in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING

FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

HOERNLEIN & STOCKWELL.

☞ Office, one door south of Dr. Ray's office, near railroad, Woodland. no23-3m

FOR SALE!

A FINE RESIDENCE

In the south-western part of town; and several very desirable lots. Also,

THRESHING MACHINE,

TRACTION ENGINE, TWO WAGONS,

Buggy and Harness,

DIRT SCRAPER AND ROTARY HARROW.

Time given at one per cent. per month with approved security.

Enquire at this office, or of

no16tf BYRON JACKSON.

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel woven, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

Ja18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. jal1-tf

NURSERY.

B. B. FRANKLIN & Co.,

OPP. CAPITAL HOTEL, WOODLAND.

Have for sale, at the lowest rates, a full assortment of

FRUIT, SHADE AND

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBBERY,

Flowering Plants, Flowers, Etc.,

Fresh from the various Nurseries. The supply will be kept up as the demand seems to require. jal1-3m

BLUE STONE—EASTERN,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

WINDOW GLASS, All Sizes,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at
S. BYNUM & CO'S.

DRS. MEHRING & ROSS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICE—In rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Furniss, Main street, opposite the College, up stairs.

Dr. Mehring's residence First street, nearly opposite F. S. Freeman's new residence.

Dr. Ross' residence Front street, immediately west of the College Chapel. jal8-3m

DR. E. L. FARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. jal1-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. jal1-3m

C. J. GIDDINGS,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS.

Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Office with Co. Recorder, Woodland.

References:—John D. Stephens, President of Bank of Woodland; D. Schindler, County Recorder; E. Bynum and J. Giddings, Ex-Recorders; Hon. Jas. A. Hutton, County Judge; Judges C. S. Frost C. P. Sprague and Jas. Johnson; Hon. F. S. Freeman; J. P. Bullock, Sheriff; J. C. Ball, District Attorney; G. D. Fiske, Insurance agent. Ja4-3m

D. RAY, M. D.,

Returns thanks for the very liberal patronage received during the last six or seven years, and hopes that the uniform success attending his practice will warrant a continuation of the same. Office and residence as heretofore.

Woodland, April 1st, 1872. Ja4-3m

DR. A. FOUCH,

PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN,

Is permanently located in Knight's Landing, Yolo County.

OFFICE AND LODGING:—Main street, Knight's Landing. Orders left at Glasscock's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. de21

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de21-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de21-3m

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. de14-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. de14

DRS. JACKSON & BELINGE,

SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS.

OFFICE:—In rooms formerly occupied by Peirson & Jackson, Odd-Fellows' Block, Woodland.

Dr. Jackson's residence—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues.

Dr Belinge's residence—Capitol Hotel. de14

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, de14] SACRAMENTO. [3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. de14

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. de7

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. de7-3m

CREED HAYMOND. W. C. STRATTON.

HAYMOND & STRATTON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Office, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, bet. J and K streets, Sacramento. no30-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. no16

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. no16-3m

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. no9-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. no9-3m

L. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. I. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland. no9-3m

W. D. CHILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the State and United States Courts. Bankruptcy a specialty. Office with Judge Thompson, one door west of the "Mail" Office, Woodland. no3

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500,000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept free of charge. de7

JUSTICES' BLANKS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Etc.,—complete assortment.
For sale at
no16-tf SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

Over the Hill to the Poor-House.

BY WILL M. CARLTON.

Over the hill to the poor-house I'm trudgin' my weary way—
I am a woman of seventy, and only a trifle gray—
I, who am smart an' chipper, for all the years I've told,
As many another woman that's only half as old.

Over the hill to the poor-house—I can't quite make it clear!
Over the hill to the poor-house—it seems so horrid queer!
Many a step I've taken a-toiling to and fro,
But this is a sort of journey I never thought to go.

What is the use of heapin' on me a pauper's shame?
Am I lazy or crazy? Am I blind or lame?
True, I am not so supple, nor yet so awful stout;
But charity ain't no favor, if one can't live without.

I am willin' an anxious an' ready any day
To work for a decent livin', and pay my honest way;
For I can earn my victuals, an' more too, I'll be bound,
If any body only is willin' to have me round.

Once I was young and handsome—I was, upon my soul—
Once my cheeks were roses, my eyes as black as coal;
And I can't remember, in them days, of hearing people say,
For any kind of reason, that I was in their way.

'Taint no use of boastin,' or talkin' over free,
But many a house an' home was open then to me;
Many a han'some offer I had from likely men,
And nobody ever hinted that I was a burden then.

And when to John I was married, sure he was good and smart,
But he and all the neighbors would own I done my part;
For life was all before me, an' I was young an' strong;
And I worked the best that I could in tryin' to get along.

And so we worked together; and life was hard but gay,
With now and then a baby for to cheer us on our way;
Till we had half a dozen, an' all growed clean an' neat,
An' went to school like others, an' had enough to eat.

So we worked for the chil'rn, and raised 'em every one;
Worked for 'em summer and winter, just as we ought to've done;
Only perhaps we humored 'em, which some good folks condemn,
But every couple's child'rn's a heap the best to them.

Strange how much we think of our blessed little ones!—
I'd have died for my daughters, I'd have died for my sons;
And God he made that rule of love; but when we're old and gray,
I've noticed it sometimes somehow fails to work the other way.

Strange, another thing; when our boys an' girls was grown,
And when, exceptin' Charley, they'd left us there alone;
When John he nearer an' nearer came, an' dearer seemed to me,
The Lord of Hosts he came one day an' took him away from me.

Still I was bound to struggle, an' never cringe or fall—
Still I worked for Charley, for Charley was my all;
And Charley was pretty good to me, with scarce a word or frown,
Till at last he went a-courtin', and brought a wife from town.

She was somewhat dressy, an' had'nt a pleasant smile—
She was quite conceity, and carried a heap o' style;
But if ever I tried to be friends, I did with her, I know;
But she was hard and proud, an' I could'nt make it go.

She had an education, an' that was good for her;
But when she twitted me on mine, 'twas carrying things too fur;
An' I told her once, 'fore company (an it almost made her sick),
That I never swallowed a grammar, or 'et a 'rithmetic.

So 'twas only a few days before the thing was done—
They was a family of themselves, an' I another one;
And a very little cottage one family will do,
But I never have seen a house that was big enough for two.

An' I never could speak to suit her, never could please her eye,
An' it made me independent, an' then I didn't try;
But I was terribly staggered, an' felt it like a blow,
When Charley turned ag'in me, an' told me I could go.

I went to live with Susan, but Susan's house was small,
And she was always a-hintin' how snug it was for all;
And what with her husband's sisters, and what with children three,
'Twas easy to discover that there was'nt room for me.

An' then I went to Thomas, the oldest son I've got,
For Thomas' buildings cover'd the half of an acre lot;
But all the child'rn was on me—I could'nt stand their sauce—
And Thomas said I need'nt think I was comin' there to boss.

An' then I wrote to Rebecca, my girl who lived out West,
And to Isaac, not far from her—some twenty miles at best;
And one of 'em said 'twas too warm there for any one so old,
And t'other had an opinion the climate was too cold.

So they have shirked and slighted me, an' shifted me about—
So they have well-nigh soured me, an' wore my old heart out;
But still I've borne up pretty well, an' was'nt much put down,
Till Charley went to the poor-master, and put me on the town.

Over the hill to the poor-house—my child'rn dear, good-by!
Many a night I've watched you when only God was nigh;
And God'll judge between us; but I will all'lays pray
That you shall never suffer the half I do to-day.

THE GRASS TREE.—Among the anomalies of Australia is a singular growth of the forest that deviates as much from a tree as a kangaroo from the ordinary types of animals, although it is a tree. The grass tree grows in rocky places unfavorable for other vegetable productions. Absolute barrenness is the spot where the plant flourishes best, apparently, though elements must abound there which are appropriate nourishment. A mass of grass-looking fibers gradually rise out of the ground. From day to day there is an increase in bulk and height, very much resembling an elevated tuft of long grass gracefully falling off from a central shaft. These pendant threads are leaves. Soon from the top of the pile a slender stalk shoots up perpendicularly from four to ten feet, terminating in a spike. That is sought by natives for spears, being hard and somewhat elastic. Within the pith is an article of food. In the rude and savage condition of the indigenous Australians the grass tree furnishes a weapon of extraordinary usefulness for meeting the circumstances of a barbarous state of society. Without it no other equally efficient instrument of defense against enemies, or for contending with ferocious animals, is at their command. What says science in reference to this provision in favor of the savages?

Grandmother's Stories.

[Written for the Yolo Democrat.]

There is a fascination in stories told by the dear old grandmothers. It seems a pleasure to them to tell us they were once acting with the busy world; and I am sure it is a pleasure for us to know that they who sit so quietly by our firesides, were once as happy and equally interested in the bustle of life with ourselves.

My own grandmother's life is full of good stories. Her early days were spent amid the dangers of the frontier. Indians were at war with the settlers; and often the call "to fort," would startle them from their temporary peace. The fort was a rude home for so many, yet it made a protection from massacre or capture. Grandmother was in the fort when Captain Cooper was killed. She sat talking with a gentleman, when the sharp report of a gun rang loud above the pattering rain. The night was intensely dark; they could not tell friend from foe. In the Captain's room the sad cry of women and children told too plainly that the shot was fatal. The Indians made a hole between the logs, and killed him as he sat before the fire. In the hurry and confusion grandmother's companion ran to be on duty at his post; she seized his coat-tail and made her exit with him; but he, in jumping a stream in the fort yard, unceremoniously left her sitting in the mud. She did not think of her position just then; afterward she could truly realize how the ludicrous was mixed with the sad.

Years ago grandmother could ride horseback. Grandfather possessed a beautiful race mare, gentle as a lamb. Oh, yes! grandmother could ride her. It was so nice to be independent; to go all alone and visit her mother many miles away with her baby in her arms. How gently "Bess" cantered along. But, see! what is it? Her ears are in lively motion, and now stand sharply upright, and her feet seemed to tremble under her. It is the race-track where "Bess" is trained; and with one great bound all are flying around the track. Grandmother's feet seemed to touch the ground; her bonnet and hair streamed out behind, while she tried to find time to jump. But they were back again to the starting point—grandmother's dress sadly disordered, baby with wide open eyes, and "Bess" all reeking with foam. I rather think my grandmother is proud of that ride; for she says with pride in her voice, "that is when *I* could ride."

She has often shown true presence of mind. Once a panther was crouching to make a spring in her open doorway. She was terribly frightened, for children were in the room. Seizing a rifle she fired, and the terrible panther rolled dead from the log. Years ago, when crossing the Plains, Indians charged upon the wagons. Some heedless young men were going to commence shooting; but grandmother, in a calm voice, reasoned with the boys. Even the Indian noticed her cool manner and complimented her. One shot fired at the savages would have been the signal for a massacre.

One by one Grandmother's old friends are passing away. Her dearest life companion sleeps in our Woodland graveyard, and yet she is spared to us in all the glory of old age; her face is furrowed and sad, and her hair is silvery gray.

Grandmother's mind is forgetting the past as it gets fuller of the thoughts of her eternal life, and

Soon we will have but the memory sweet
Of her who treads this earth with aged feet.

M. J. H.

Nine Maxims for the Conduct of Life.

1. Make no promises that you are uncertain of being able to perform.

2. Deception soon begets distrust. It debases a man in his own eyes. We should have too much pride to deceive others. The offspring of one deception is legion. It marches to its purpose; accompanied by meanness and all the petty vices in the calender.

3. The man who hopes to enrich himself suddenly, without honest industry, differs little from the gambler, whose fortune is staked upon the cast of a die. Virtues without number hedge the path of the industrious and persevering laborer. Perhaps a fond wife and children are to be supported. Prefaced thus, we give this maxim: Let gambling in all its forms be shunned; from it no virtues spring, but on the contrary, all the vices. Chances in lotteries, and inordinate speculation, are other names for gambling, and are alike opposed to habits of industry.

4. Fear not to have each and every action of your life open to the inspection of mankind. Remember that a "nicer casuist" than man sees into your least actions. Answer to Him: and fear not the face of man.

5. Tell not all your thoughts, yet speak the truth always, and boldly.

6. What you have to do, do quickly, for procrastination will lead to forgetfulness.

7. Let not a desire to be thought well of lead you to exhibit your talents upon all occasions; for greatness and worth are always clothed in a modest exterior. It is the vice of little minds to go abroad gaudily attired like the butterfly.

8. Life is too short to be frittered away in trifles. Let no moment pass unemployed. Sleep for the renewal of exhausted nature—awake to live to the duties of life.

9. Beware of over-influence in meat or drink. Intemperance brings no recreation, but serves only to exhaust the powers of both mind and body.

A PRIVATE letter, dated at Fort Colville, W. T., January 6th, to a gentleman in this city, says the earthquake which began at that place on the 14th ult. continued at brief intervals for ten days, and that it was very severe, both at Colville and points to the north of that place. In Colville glassware was thrown from store shelves so frequently that merchants were compelled to either take down their goods of that kind or put a guard around the shelving to hold the crockery in. It was reported by Indians that two houses north of Corville were shaken down, and that mountains had sunk away out of sight. The inhabitants of the entire region were in a state of considerable fright from the numerous repetitions and violence of the shocks. Quite a severe shaking up was experienced on the 4th inst.

San Rafael—Its Real Estate, Population, Climate, etc.

San Rafel has now a population of 1,200 people; its real estate has an assessed value of $2,230,000, which is less than its real value. The best business streets are Third and Fourth and B and C; land is worth an average of $50 per front foot only on these streets. Inside lots on residence streets, five minutes' walk from the centre of town, are worth from $8 to $12 per front foot only; ten minutes' walk from that centre they are worth $6 to $10 per front foot, the depth in each case being 150 feet. San Rafel is located on a sheltered nook of San Francisco Bay, only 12 miles from the city. It is nestled among rolling hills of great beauty, variety and picturesqueness; these hills are tufted with wide-spreading and beautiful California oaks. The soil is open and gravelly, giving perfect drainage and contributing to the remarkable healthfulness of the place. The drives are varied and beautiful; those near by the bay are free from dust at all seasons. "Tamalpais," one of the most rugged and beautiful mountain landmarks in the State, stands within six miles of San Rafael, and is a grand feature in the landscape of the valley. The Marin County Water Company has just introduced into the valley and San Rafael a bountiful supply of the best water from the mountain. The climate of San Rafael is surpassed by that of few other places on the Pacific coast; it is equable and balmy at all seasons. The town is a favorite resort for consumptives and those suffering from loss of strength and debility. Nearly one hundred invalids from the Atlantic States are now living in San Rafael. They have there the advantage of just such a climate as is most beneficial to their diseases, while, at the same time, they are almost within a stone's throw of San Francisco and its society, doctors, and telegraphic and other means of communicating immediately with their friends on business or private affairs. Between twenty-five and thirty wealthy San Francisc ans reside in San Rafael. The town is connected with the city by a 45 minutes' beautiful sail, by steamer, and ten minutes' ride by connecting steam-cars. Three trips are made daily each way, the first train leaving San Rafael for the steamer and city at 7:45 A. M., and the last steamer leaving the city for San Rafael at 4:30 P. M. The fare each way is 75 cents; commutation tickets are issued at $10 per month. A railroad will soon be built from Saucelito to San Rafael, a distance of 13 miles; the ferriage will then be reduced one-half in distance. The population of San Rafael has increased greatly of late; its hotels and many private boarding-houses are always full in Summer, and are well patronized even in Winter. The leading hotel is the Tamalpais, which is the best fitted up and conducted hotel on the Pacific coast outside of San Francisco. San Rafael is the county seat of Marin county; the new Courthouse, which is to cost $75,000, will soon be completed. San Rafael contains four churches, and one public and several first-class private schools. Investment in real estate there and the erection of houses for rent both pay handsomely.—*S. F. Real Estate Circular.*

Remarkable Longevity.

There is at present in Vallejo, waiting a job in the carpenter's department at the Navy Yard, an old gentleman named J. P. J. Davidson, of whom the Vallejo *Chronicle* gives the following account: "In 1813 and 1814 he was employed in Charleston in the building of the *Independence*, the receiving ship now lying at Mare Island. He also assisted in building other war vessels, and in 1823 he went to Constantinople and assisted in building the Turkish fleet. Mr. Davidson is now in his 82d year, and is hale and hearty, and is capable of doing a good, average day's work. He is full of hope and spirit, and has lately come to the conclusion that his hand-writing is not quite good enough, and so he takes lessons in penmanship. In 1812 and 1813 he served in the American army and navy, and yet feels himself quite capable of handling a musket. In 1813 he helped to build the fleet which served under Commordore Perry. Mr. Davidson has handed us a genealogy of his family, copied from his family register, by which he traces back his ancestry to Thorwaldsen, a Dane, who landed in Scotland with Canute in 1011. The descendants from that time down to the present century appear to have been distinguished for their valor in battle and longevity. In this genealogy we find the names of sixty of Mr. Davidson's ancestors. Two of them attained the ripe old age of 168 years each before shuffling off this mortal coil; four others lived to be over 150 years, seven more died besides these who were 140, and nineteen lived more than a century. One was untimely killed in his 168th year, and another was stricken down on the field of battle at 149 years. Altogether, the longevity of Mr. Davidson's ancestors, as given by his family register, is one of the most wonderful things of the kind ever brought to our notice."

SHIP SUNK—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—LONDON, January 23.—A report of a terrible marine disaster last night in the English Channel, has just been received. The emigrant ship *Northfleet*, which sailed from here several days ago, for Australia, with 412 passengers exclusive of her crew, came in collision at midnight, two miles of Dungeness, with an unknown foreign steamship, and was cut to the water's edge. Only 85 persons are known to have been saved. It is believed every other person who was on board has found a watery grave. No attention was paid by the steamship to the emigrant vessel after the collision, and she proceeded on her course, leaving the suffers to their fate. The passengers of the former vessel became panic-stricken and rushed from their berths to every portion of the ship where they thought they might be safe, and utterly refused to obey the orders of the Captain. That officer at last had to resort to force, and was compelled to fire upon the horror-stricken people, and one of them was wounded. It is believed that if the passengers had obeyed the orders of the Captain, more of them would have been saved. The *Northfleet* was lying at anchor at the time of the collision. Her cargo consisted of railway iron. Three hundred and twenty-one persons were drowned, including the Captain of the illfated vessel.

Curiosities of Medical Life.

We know of a medical man whose duty it is to take lunch every day at a great castle belonging to a noble lord. The household is immense, and there is just the chance that there may be some case of indisposition demanding attention. He gets some of the best company and best lunches in England, and duly charges a guinea for each attendance. There is a wealthy man near a great city who cannot bear to be left alone for the night. There is a physician who drives out of town nightly to sleep at his residence; he is consequently debarred evening society, and if he goes out to dinner he has to leave his friends before wine. He has to charge his patient a thousand a year, and I think works hard for his money.

Sometimes the services are such that money cannot repay them. A friend of mine, a young medicus, had a standing engagement of £400 a year to look after the health of a young lady. She required to be inspected three times a day, and make an exhibition of tongue and pulse. What made matters so aggravating was that she was as strong as a horse, while the doctor was a delicate man. She was so selfish and perverse that he was obliged to tell her that he would have nothing to do with her case. Similarly, I know the son of a rich man who proposed to pay a clergyman several hundred pounds a year for leave to spend his evenings with him. The parson, however, was obliged to tell his rich friend that he talked such intolerable twaddle that he could not accept his company on any terms that could be named.

But the oddest of these arrangements is the following: A medical man has been attending a patient for several years, and yet he has never seen his patient. The gentleman firmly believes that he has an œsophagus of peculiar construction, and that he is accordingly liable at any moment to be choked. That help may be at hand whenever any sudden emergency may occur, he has a physician in the house night and day. The physician, being human, must take his walks abroad, and it becomes necessary to provide a substitute for him two hours a day. Accordingly, a doctor attends daily from twelve till two, fills up his time by disposing of an admirable lunch, and finds the gold and silver coin, in their usual happy combination, neatly put by the side of his plate in tissue paper. Up to the present date he has never had the pleasure of exchanging words with his interesting patient.—*London Society.*

How Deep Can we Mine?

Since the exhaustion of the English coal fields is an accepted fact, within the compass of three centuries at least, and since the present cost of coal mining is already affecting the price of iron in all the markets of the world, a few statements in regard to the difficulty of procuring coal at greater depths than those now reached will be of interest. At a depth of 50 feet below the surface of the earth there is a zone of equable temperature, where the thermometer marks 50°. Observation shows that this temperature increases at the uniform rate of one degree for every 55 ft. So at the depth of 1,700 ft. the temperature is about 78°. One mine in England, 1,640 ft. deep, is already worked to a great disadvantage owing to a failure of the miners to endure the steady heat. In the colliery the shaft is 2,376 ft. deep, and the temperature is 98°, or blood-heat, and there prolonged labor is impossible. The limit of mining is impracticable. At the depth of 4,000 feet the temperature would be 122°, and at 10,000 feet it would be at the boiling point, if not even higher, as it is possible that the rate accelerates as the descent is made. It is curious to note the Commission of sixteen eminent men of science which was appointed to ascertain how much coal could be raised from seams already worked, and how much from measures yet untouched, stated, that at the present rate of consumption there was a supply of coal in Great Britain for 1,273 years, but at the present rate of increase the supply would not last 276 years. Our figures show that coal cannot be mined at a depth of 4,000 feet. The limit of physical endurance is reached. Of course, then, the vast area of coal below that depth, and, indeed, below 1,700 feet, where miners are forced to work shorter hours, and where the temperature is nearly 80°, must remain untouched. The Commissioners hardly dared look the situation in the face, and their report in reality is little better than a juggle. Already nearly all the coal above the depth of 1,700 feet has been raised, and that below can only be reached at a cost not pleasant to contemplate. The *British Quarterly* estimates the quantity of coal in the next 1,000 feet, at 39,000,000,000 tons, and that in the next 1,000 feet, at 22,000,000,000, and at present rates of increase, the last ton of the 39,000,000,000 will be raised in 1945—and then out goes Great Britain.

JUSTICE IN CALIFORNIA.—The first Alcalde, in 1851, in Yreka, California, was known as "Cut-eye Foster," but he left no docket, and soon ran away, and George C. Vail reigned in his stead. No law book was ever used in his court; he decided each case on its own merits, writing out the full history, and his docket is a curiosity. In one case brought before him, a boy had driven a team from Oregon, and worked all Winter for a man, who declined to pay him. He sold out in the Spring and was leaving suddenly, when on complaint of the boy, Vail and two constables stopped him on the road. It was proved that he had received $8,000 on his sale, but he declared that he was unable to pay, though not denying the boy's claim. Judge Vail decided in these words: "Constable, stand this man on his head; shake him well, and see if you can't hear something drop!" No sooner said than done. A vigorous shaking brought to light a wallet containing $2,000 in gold dust; the boy received his $300, the Judge and constables took an ounce apiece for their trouble, and the defendant went his way a lighter man. Justice like this was cheap at three ounces.—*New Age.*

THE workmen engaged in the shaft of the Black Diamond Coal Mine, one day last week came on a frog imbedded in the solid sandstone, 175 feet below the surface. He became quite lively when first released, but afterward drooped and died within twelve hours.

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Saturday, February 1st, 1873

A DECLINE.—The Wheat market is a little "off" again in this place, the price now being about $1.75—in San Francisco, $1.95.

SPECIE PAYMENT.—A bill has been introduced in Congress by Senator Sherman providing for the resumption of specie payment July 1st, 1874.

ABOLISHED.—A bill has passed both houses of Congress abolishing the franking privilege. It only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

NOT MUCH AHEAD.—The Treasurer of Solano county paid into the State Treasury last week $37,000. Yolo paid $33,715 72—not so very much difference.

SNOW BLOCKADE.—The Union Pacific Railroad was blockaded for a day or two the first of the week by a forty-hour snow storm, but the trains have since passed through on time.

A KING ELECTED.—Prince Sunalilo has been unamiously elected by the people as King of the Sandwich Islands. He was the legitimate heir to the throne of the "Sandwiches."

THE PROSPECT.—The *Rural Press* says there hasn't been a year in the last twenty which promised at this time in January to be more propitious than this. In a few localities the almond and apricot trees are already in blossom.

THE INDIAN WAR.—Latest accounts from the Modoc country state that the Indians made an attack upon Col. Bernard's camp on the 25th and were repulsed with the loss to the red skins of one scalp and all their horses, while our folks lost nothing.

NEW WAY TO OBTAIN A DIVORCE. Governor Stafford, of Arizona, convened the Legislature of that Territory in extra session for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from his wife. The Governor's wishes were immediately complied with and the required divorce granted.

A SPEC OF WAR.—England and Russia appear to be approaching a crisis that will result in war. This is on account of the aggressive policy of Russia, which England is determined to resist at all hazards, and in which she will probably have the coöperation of Austria, France and other European powers.

, THE Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company announce that on and after the first day of February inst., that company will transmit messages to all points in the United States reached by the Western Union Company at two dollars and fifty cents for ten words, exclusive of the signature and address.

RUMORS.—It is rumored that the Central Pacific Company has sold out the Southern Pacific Railroad to Mr. Scott, who wants it to connect with and complete his Southern overland line to San Francisco. Another rumor says the Central and the Bank of California are about to purchase the Union Pacific and thereby gain control of the entire overland route.

AT THE LANDING.—More material and a large force of men, with horses, wagons, etc., were shipped over the railroad to Knight's Landing on Wednesday last, to hurry up the new wharf and construct the railroad track to the side of it. The repairs on the levee are about completed, making a very substantial, and to all appearance, permanent work.

INTENSE COLD.—On Wednesday morning the weather temperature in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota was almost unbearable, the thermometer marking 35 to 40 degrees below zero. What a difference in this lovely clime. On the same morning here the sun shone pleasantly, the air was comfortably warm, the earth covered with verdure, the birds sang sweetly, indications of spring being apparent on every hand.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.—Advices from Washington indicate that the Postal Telegraph Bill is gaining strength. We fail to see why the people are to be benefitted by the passage of this measure. Congress can regulate, without monopolizing the telegraph. In the hands of the Government it would probably be used as an instrument to favor and bolster up the Administration that happened to be in power. Would it not be better to let the Government regulate charges than to control it entirely?

HOW IT WAS DONE.—It seems to be a question with many persons whether the means by which Hon. Chas. F. Reed was thrown overboard and Mr. R. S. Carey elected in his place as President of the State Agricultural Society, at its late meeting, were exactly on the square. It has leaked out that the parties opposed to Mr. Reed obtained several hundred membership tickets which were sold to known friends of the new President and thereby his election secured. Mr. Reed is a Yolo gentleman, and Mr. Carey is also a large property owner in this county, though we believe he resides in Sacramento. We like to see fair play among our citizens, especially when the position contended for is so prominent as in this case. So far as we can learn the victor and the vanquished had nothing to do with the fight themselves, the whole thing being planned and executed by other and perhaps interested parties.

The Narrow Gauge.

As to just the extent of subscriptions in this vicinity to the stock of the narrow gauge railroad at this time we are not precisely advised. The latest amount reported was about thirty-five thousand dollars. The company, to be induced to divert their line so as to come to this place, require our people to invest in the enterprise to a considerably greater extent than they have thus far done. Otherwise they will carry out the original design of passing up the valley several miles to the westward of this point, drawing a line through the county from south to north that will leave Woodland in the poorest half, and setting up a barrier that will keep from her the trade of the western or best portion of the county. We desire, and consider it our duty, to keep the public posted in regard to the importance of this matter in a financial point of view. Cut off the trade that comes to this place from west of the line mentioned, and one-half of its business will be lost—thrown away. Then what will property be worth? Will it not depreciate sadly? We can see no other result. On the other hand, if property owners subscribe liberally and secure the proposed diversion of the narrow gauge road, is it not reasonable to suppose that property will continue to increase steadily in value? Most certainly. And why? The reasons are obvious. If this road is secured no other line will be likely to be constructed on the west, so that there will be no fears on that score. Then, as it is contemplated to build an intersecting branch from the main line to Cache Creek Cañon, a junction would be formed here that would bring in the traffic of all that region, and ultimately open up direct railroad communication with Napa, Lake and Mendocino counties, giving us access to the lumber and minerals of those counties. Besides these, there are other immediate and important advantages to accrue to the whole community in reduced freights and fares. Not only will the farmer be able to send off his grain for one half what it now costs, but the merchant will be able to transport his goods at a proportionately lower figure and can sell his goods for that much less to his customers. Finally, competing lines of railroad always result in benefit in these respects to the towns and country through which they pass. Hence, on general principles, if this narrow gauge road can be brought to this place by liberal subscriptions, it should by all means be secured; and it does seem to us that if the other reasons we have given in its favor are duly weighed and considered, none—at least no business man or property owner—can fail to see that as it is fostered and encouraged, or neglected and allowed to pass us by, taking with it much of the lucrative business they already enjoy—just so,one way or the other, will the future prosperity of our town be affected. It will not do to stand idly by in such a crisis; too many examples of that kind are of record; action, immediate and effective, is what is now needed. It rests with our capitalists, business men and well-to-do farmers to determine what course to pursue. We have pointed out what we conceive to be some of the advantages or disadvantages to result from that determination, and trust they will act wisely.

New Advertisements.

GREAT

Auction Sale

OF

Wagons, Wagon Material,

Hard-Wood Lumber,

Iron, Paints and Trimmings, Smith and Woodworkers' Tools, Etc., Etc.

ELLIOTT BROTHERS,

Will sell at Auction, on

Tuesday, February 4, 1873,

Their entire stock of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Iron, Lumber, and Tools of every description, both Smith and Woodworkers', including One Large Pair of Shears for cutting iron, One Iron Lathe, etc., etc.

TERMS—Sums under $20, cash. On sums of $20 and upwards a credit of eight months will be given, the purchaser giving a note drawing 1¼ per cent. per month interest with approved security.

For descriptive list see Large Posters.

ELLIOTT BROTHERS.

Woodland, Jan. 31st, 1873.

N. B.—SHOP FOR RENT. fe1-1w

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE NEXT regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Woodland, in the County of Yolo, State of California, to be held in said Town on MONDAY THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, the undersigned residents of said Town will apply by petition to said Board, to lay out, establish and open a street forty feet in width within the corporate limits of said Town on the following line, to wit: Commencing at the west end of Dr. Ray's extension of Lincoln Avenue and on the line of the Eastern boundary of Charlotte Johnson's lot of land, running thence westerly across said lot of Charlot Johnson about thirty rods to the eastern boundary line of the land of Daniel Fisher and D. M. Whitford, thence westerly along the dividing line between said Fisher and Whitford's land forty rods to the eastern boundary line of the land of A. D. and T. R. Porter and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, thence westerly along the dividing line between the land of said A. D. and T. R. Porter and Mrs. J. H. Fisher about thirty eight rods and eight feet to the east line of the street which bounds the corporate limits of said Town on the west. Also to lay out and establish as a public street within the corporate limits of said Town the following described tract, to wit; Commencing at a point on the line running South through the center of section 32, township 10 north, range 3 east, 10.06 chs. (663.76 feet) south of quarter section corner on the northern boundary of said section; thence south 88 deg. 45 min. west 3.38 chs. (223.08 feet); thence north 18 deg. 20 min. east 0.637 chs. (42.04 feet); thence north 88 deg. 45 min. east 3.193 chs. (210.853 feet), to said center line; thence south 0.686 chs. (40 feet), to place of beginning, connecting Lincoln Avenue east of Railroad or Front Street with the extension of said Lincoln Avenue deeded to the Town of Woodland for street purposes by Dr. D. Ray—and will ask for the appointment of viewers to view out said proposed location.

RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH,
F. M. BROWN,
A. D. PORTER,
JOHN WIRTH, et als. fe1-3t

New Advertisements.

Delinquent List of Taxpayers and Unpaid Taxes of Yolo County for the year 1872-73.

	Amt. of Taxes and Costs.
Asher, James—(Estate of) W ½ lot No 2 block No. 2 in Fiske & Messenger's Addition to the Town of Woodland	$ 12 40
Ashby, D L—Personal property	10 55
Allen, Thaniel—Lots No 7 and 45 in block No 11; lot 11 in block 3 in Town of Davisville	7 07
Armelin, Antone—Personal property	6 77
Boggs, A L—Land in Fabricus' Addition to Woodland, bounded n by road, e and s by Schardin, w by Houston	14 69
Bergman, Aug—Poll taxes	5 25
Bank of Woodland—Lot in Woodland commencing at ne corner of College ground, and running thence s 100 ft; thence e 26 ft, thence n 100 ft, thence w 26 ft to place of beginning; lot commencing at the ne corner of block formed by Main and First streets running s 100 ft, thence w 23½ ft, n 100 ft to Main st, thence e 23½ ft to place of beginning	$45 84
Baird, Norman—N w ¼ sec 3, 10 n, r 1 e	131 63
Beebe, Day—Personal property	18 42
Burton, Thos N—Personal property	15 58
Boland Daniel—Lots No 10, 11, 12 and w ½ of lot No 9, block 10 in Washington	7 74
Beaver, G E—S ½ sec 5 t 8 n, r 1 e	104 30
Brown, W H—Personal property	46 12
Brown, Jackson—W ½ sec 5 t 8 n, r 3 e; e w ¼ sec 31 t 9 n, r 3 e	109 19
Bosley & Bro—Lot 15 block 2 of "D" Davisville	5 60
Barton H—Lot 5 block 2 range "D" Davisville	5 60
Bullard, W G—Personal property	98
Bachelor, John—Personal property	1 38
Black, J W—Personal property	13 89
Beatty, H O—Lots 17 and 18 block 28, Washington	1 28
Butler, John—N w ¼ sec 32 t 7 n, r 3 e	15 30
Beasley, John—Cacheville Agricultural Ditch, commencing on the n bank of Cache Creek on or near the lands of E R and T P Lowe following along said creek bank down to a point below the Town of Cacheville	85 03
Comfort, R F—Lot 13 Fabricus' Addition to Woodland	11 03
Colligh, Wm—Poll taxes	5 25
Chilson, W D—Land in Woodland commencing at a point 40 ft s and 30 ft w from the n e corner of sec 32 t 10 n, r 3 e, running thence w 207½ ft, thence s 400 ft, thence e 207½ ft, thence n 400 ft to place of beginning, being lot 7 in Freeman's plat	15 41
Clark, J C—Personal property	18 03
Cohen, J—Personal property	1 98
Cadenaso, G—Personal property	25 63
Cole, Jno B—N w ¼ sec 35 t 10 n, r 2 w	14 57
Cann, J B—Personal property	8 47
Cassidy, Ed—Personal property	12 70
Campbell, Wm—S w ¼ sec 2 t 8 n, r 1 e	38 53
Caulfield, John—Personal property	1 94
Carpenter, L C—Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 13 block 18, Washington, delinquent for personal property	11 78
Crowell, Wm H—Lot 23 block 28, Washington	2 14
Carlisle, T J—S e ¼ sec 19 t 9 n, r 1 e	43 03
Cook, William—Personal property	8 38
Cooper, Mrs Ann—Personal property	3 86
Curtis, J S, M.D.—Land bounded n by J S Curtis, w by his own land, s by Brown, e by river land, bounded n by Conard, w by Bullard, s by Curtis, J S, e by Conrad; frac sec 31 t 8 n, r 4 e; n w ¼ sec 4 t 8 n, r 4 e; land bounded n by J S Curtis, w by Bullard, s by Cripp, e by homestead	31 09
Curtis, Mrs Catharine—Personal prop	28 35
Cook, H E—E ½ and e ½ of s w ¼, and e ¼ of n w ¼ sec 24 t 12 n, r 1 w	20 98
Crockard, Hugh—Part of block "D"	22 55
Clark, Noble—W ½ of s w ¼ sec 18 t 11 n, r 1 e; s w ¼ of n w ¼, and n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 18 t 11 n, r 1 e; s ½ of s e ¼ and s e ¼ of s w ¼ sec 27, t 12 n, r 1 w	14 87
Christian Church—Improvements on College ground	53 11
Crump, David—Land bounded n by land of Delouchamp, s by land of J B Green, w by Elk Slough, e by land of J B Green	31 23
Currie A (Dec'd)—Land bounded n, s and e by land of A G McCormick, w by land of C H Gray	16 25
Canterberry, M—Land in s w quarter of town tract of Knight's Landing, marked as "Roberts"	14 54
Doty, John—Poll taxes	5 25
Driver, Chas—Poll taxes	5 25
Dinsmore, R R—Lot 4 block 6 in Whitford and Ruggles' Addition to Woodland, w side Main st; lot 21 Fabricius' Addition to Woodland	29 56
Dinsmore & Co—Personal property	17 17
Dickenson, W F—Lot 3 block 2 Whitford & Ruggles' Addition to Woodland	5 77
Davidson, M—Personal property	19 87
Depuy, S H—S e ¼ sec 32 t 9 n, r 1 e	20 98
Doe, John—S ½ of s w ¼ sec 28, t 9 n, r 2 e	6 25
Duncan, John—Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 block 18, Washington	1 32
DeWitt, W W—Improvements block 11, Washington	1 49
Depuy, James—N w ¼ sec 31 t 9 n, r 1 e	20 87
Dunlap, Frank—Personal property	6 80
Durkee, W W—Personal property	12 31
Frame, C W—Personal property	7 32
Fowler, W J—Personal property	6 64
Fucks, Mrs Caroline—Land bounded n by Harms and Palms, s by J B Welty, w by tule, e by river, t 8 n, r 3 e	12 47
Flournoy, W S—Frac n ½ sec 22 t 11 n, r 1 w	14 25
Ford, J G & Co—Personal property	27 89
Furry H—S e ¼ sec 35 t 10 n, r 2 e; e ½ of n w ¼ of s w ¼ of sec 32 t 10 n, r 2 e	35 19
Frey, Henry—S e ¼ sec 19 t 7 n, r 3 e	9 72
Ferchaud & Chas—Personal property	13 66
Glasscock, Spencer—Personal property	7 78
Gordon, John—Land in block 3 Gordon's subdivision of Rancho Canada de Capay	51 68
Goodale & Co—160 acres unsurveyed land	48 62
Guile, S S—N w ¼ sec 14 t 8 n, r 1 e	182 43
Grayson, Chas—Personal property	4 96
Glockler, Magdaline—S e ¼ sec 4 t 8 n, r 2 e	61 13
Gould, A—S e ¼ sec 18 t 9 n, r 1 e	43 52
Gaines, W S—Personal property	11 87
Grover, Henry—Personal property	3 16
Greer, G A—Personal property	7 64
Green, George—Personal property	12 34
Gordon, W m—Land bounded e by Joe Gordon, w by R E Tutt, s by Cache Creek, e by —; land bounded w by Jos Gordon, J R Lowe and others, s by Cache Creek	704 25
Hubbard, Thos B—Personal property	8 38
Hubbard, D C, Jr—Poll taxes	5 25
Harmon, E B—Personal property	9 61
Hatcher, Nancy—Frac n e ¼ sec 3 t 9 n, r 1 w	6 90
Horton, W J—S ½ of n e ¼ sec 14 t 9 n, r 2 e	14 90
Hays, Talbot—S e ¼ sec 14 t 9 n, r 2 e	52 62
Hopkins, A S—S w ¼ sec 18 t 9 n, r 3 e	13 29
Hopkins & Bro—Personal property	27 91
Hurlbert, T B—S e ¼ sec 28 t 9 n, r 1 e; n e ¼ sec 33 t 9 n, r 1 e	62 12
Havilo, Maurice—Personal property	8 59
Henley A—Lot 27 block 27, Washington	13 26
Hoagland, R C—Swamp Land Survey No 254, frac s 2 ¼ sec 27 t 9 n, r 4 e	16 88
Harrison, Ephraim—W ½ of s e ¼ of n e ¼ of sec 30 t 12 n, r 4 w	14 81
Hall, Thos J, Supt Q S mines—Personal property	13 21
Hatch, James—Frac n e ¼ sec 30, t 11 n, r 2 e	9 88
Hershey, D N—N e ¼ and n ½ of s e ¼ sec 21 t 11 n, r 1 e; s e ¼ sec 5 t 11 n, r 1 e; s ½ of s w ¼ sec 2 t 12 n, r 1 e; n w ¼ frac, and n e ¼ frac sec 2 t 12 n, r 1 w; e ½ of n w ¼, w ½ of n w ¼ and s w ¼ sec 1 t 12 n, r 1 w; s ½ of s w ¼ and n w ¼ of n e ¼ frac n ½ of n w ¼ sec 7 t 12 n, r 1 w; n w ¼ s e ¼, frac n ½ of n e ¼ and s e ½ o. n e ¼ sec 1 t 12 n, r 2 w; Wilbur & Nash Rancho "Dawson Ranch"; lots in Knight's Landing, 4, 12, 13 block 3; lots 5, 6, 7, 8 block 17; lots 12, 13 block 2; n w ½ and n e ¼ frac sec 17 t 10 n, r 2 e	141 34
Ives, William—N w ¼ sec 9 t 11 n, r 1 w	8 68
Igo, James—N e ¼ sec 31 t 9 n, r 3 e	27 66
Jackson, Henry—Lot 4 in Elliott's South Addition to Woodland (200½ by 145 (½)—3 acres	27 92
Jones, J B—Personal property	7 41
Jackson, Phillip—Personal property	14 89
Jackson, E B—N w ¼ sec 30 t 7 n, r 3 e	36 18
Joseph, W W—S w ¼ sec 28 t 8 n, r 3 e	7 09
Keep, William—Poll taxes	5 25
Kirkham, R L—N e ¼ sec 4 t 10 n, r 2 w	21 45
Keyes, Isaac—Personal property	13 60
Kellaway, Jas—S w ¼ sec 5 t 12 n, r 1 w	20 08
King, Daniel—Personal property	14 13
Knoblock, Chris—Personal property	8 99
Kelley Thomas—Lots 19, 20, 21, 22 block 13, Washington	36 74
Kalbaugh, Reuben—Personal property	9 82
Kennedy, Joseph—Personal property	7 79
Kandt, P—Personal property	9 26
Loomis, Geo (Estate of)—Lot 4 block "B" in Whitford & Ruggles' Addition to Woodland	6 29
Lang, J J—Block "G" Rancho de Capay	97 90
Linton, A A—Undivided ½ of s e ¼ sec 5 t 8 n, r 2 e	12 24
Lamon, J C—S e ¼ sec 3 t 9 n, r 1 e	27 46
Lawyer, Robert—Personal property	6 83
Lewis, J L (Turnpike Road Agent)—Personal property	82 00
Lafferty, J—Personal Property	12 24
Lemerleux, P—Lots 6, 8—Cacheville	7 73
Lemon, James—Lot 13 r E block 1; lot 4 r D block 2—Davisville	9 57
Luddington, G L—Frac n e ¼ sec 24 t 8 n, r 2 e	7 57
Langenour, Thos—S ½ of n w ¼, and s w ¼ sec 24 t 11 n, r 1 e; s w ¼ and s e ¼ sec 35, s e ¼ sec 34 t 11 n, r 1 e; s e ¼ and n w ¼ sec 26, n w ¼ sec 25 t 11 n, r 1 e; s ½ of s w ¼ of s e ¼ of s e ¼ of sec 23; all of sec 24; n w ¼ sec 7 t 11 n, r 1 e—362 acres	872 34
Mathews, Geo W—Personal property	11 65
Moore, Leroy—S w ½ sec 14 t 11 n, r 2 w	15 99
Myers, Ephraim—Improvements on Silas Barnes' land	8 62
M E Church (South)—Lots 9 and 10 block 8; lots 4 and 5 block 6—Knight's Landing	16 37
Merritt school District—One acre of land in n e corner of J G Curtis' rancho	10 77
McClintic, James—S e ¼ sec 29 t 11 n, r 1 e; lot 7 block 2—Knight's Land'g	11 15
McKay, Alex—Personal property	19 59
McKee, George—S l S No 281, sec 4 t 7 n, r 3 e	23 75
Naugle, Chas—Personal property	3 56
Nobles, A H—Personal property	16 84
Nixon, A B—S l S No 1017, e ½ of w ½ and w ½ of e ¼ of sec 36 t 11 n, r 3 e	5 74
Ogburn, W J—Personal property	76
Olliver, J A—Frac n e ¼ sec 4 t 9 n, r 1 e	46 86
Olsen, James—Personal property	9 46
Olliver, James—E ½ of n e ¼ sec 33 t 10 n, r 1 e; w ½ of n w ¼ sec 34 t 10 n, r 1 e	64 24
Olsen, Christopher—N w ¼ sec 18, t 6 n, r 3 e	16 75
Oliver, Geo W—Personal property	19 03
Orleans Hills Vin. Association—Land bounded n by Perkins, e by Perkins and Kirkham, s and w by unsurveyed land	47 83
Proctor, C W—Personal property	3 49
Patterson, Robert—Personal property	5 08
Powers, Warren—S w ¼ sec 32 t 10 n, r 1 e	52 29
Pierson, B H—Lot bounded n by Oak Avenue, s by Lee and Mrs Cross, e by Messenger, w by Wm Welch	53 69
Powers, Jesse—S w ¼ sec 1 t 9 n, r 1 w	28 88
Patterson, Robert—Personal property	46 88
Pierce, Thomas—Personal property	10 95
Roberts, W J—Personal property	19 70
Rhodes, J M (for heirs of Henry Rhodes, deceased)—Tract of land in Cache Creek Cañon—part of Rancho de Capay, bounded n by Everett, e by Grant line, s by Cooley & Rhodes, w by Grant line—estimated 800 acres	85 68
Raymond, Wm—Land bounded e by Gov land, n by Schardin, w by J M Rhodes & Burns, s by Gill'g & Shoppard	98 13
Rhodes, Henry—Land bounded e by Cooley and Blair, n by heirs of H Rhodes, w by unsurveyed land, s by J R Lowe; land bounded e by C Allen, n by H Rhodes, w by unsurveyed land, s by J R Lowe	92 93
Rouse, Richard—Personal property	23 66
Reimer, C D—Poll taxes	5 25
Roob, Michael—Personal property	24 65
Rutherford, Josiah—Personal property	8 80
Rawlings, Sarah J—Personal property	2 25
Ruggles, J H—Lot 2 sec 30 t 9 n, r 1 e	29 87
Riddle, F S—S w ¼ sec 33 t 9 n, r 1 e	37 56
Riddley, Taylor—Personal property	10 55
Raymond, H D—N w ¼ sec 28 t 12 n, r 1 w	19 43
Rice, Jacob—N ½ sec 34 t 11 n, r 2 e	28 39
Sumann, M A—Personal property	2 26
Smith, J C—Lot in Morris' Addition to Woodland, 50 by 100 ft	1 77
Sibley, Samuel—Lots 3 and 4 Bynum's Addition to Woodland	10 16
Sherman, A S—Personal property	7 51
Staton, G W—Personal property	12 74
Schaul, Henry—Personal property	2 39
Scoville, S A—Lots in Elliott's Addition to town of Woodland	19 70
Stephenson, L L—Personal property	17 55
Stephens & Bro—All of sec 35, frac sec 36 t 11 n, r 3 e; land in Canada de Capay bounded n by Adams & Garoutte, w by Garoutte and J J Stephens and Hubbard, s by Hubbard & Keithley, w by Keithley, Browning and Adams—2,700 acres; lot in block 1 Bynum's Addition to Woodland	68 95
Smith, Chas & Co—Personal property	14 10
Sweet, Franklin—Personal property	6 50
Sommers, Elephalet—Personal prop'y	6 62
Seibold, Andrew—Personal property	12 85
Simpson, James—Personal property	12 85
Smith, C W—Personal property	8 77
Silva, Antone Silva—Personal property	6 00
Sevey, G W—Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 block 8; lot 16 block 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 block 5; lot 16 block 29; lots 18, 21, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 block 15—Washington	55 43
Stephens B W—E ½ sec 24 t 9 n, r 1 w; n w ¼ sec 19 n, r 1 e	14 42
Smith, Jas B—N ½ of n w ¼ sec 28 t 11 n, r 1 e	17 03
Smart, C H—Improvements on Bingham's lot	12 33
Shearer, A B—Personal property	9 36
School Property—Lot 9 block 1 Knight's Landing	5 49
Lot 9 block 4; lots 4 and 5 block 10—Knight's Landing	16 44
Staton, C C—Personal property	19 40
Spinks, W A—West ½ sec 18, t 10 n, r 3 e	
Stoutenburg, A—Lot 10 block 4 Freeman's Plat; lot off the n e corner of Milliot, Woodland	57 20
Scott, John—Lot 2 block 1 Fiske's Addition to Woodland	4 39
Thomas, M H—Poll taxes	5 25
Thompson, J H—Lot 10 Elliott's S Addition to Woodland—282½ by 140 ft	6 27
Troop, O F—Personal property	11 03
Turney, Francis—Personal property	11 64
Tom en, George—Personal property	11 32
Towner, John—Personal property	11 54
Tryon, Mrs Annie—S w ¼ sec 33 t 9 n, r 2 e; n e ¼ sec 32 t 9 n, r 2 e	65 68
Tool, J M—Personal property	9 60
Totten, Silas—Personal property	6 30
Thomas, Harry—Personal property	27 25
Treblecock, N B—Imp on Adams' land	10 55
Treiner, J C—Personal property	2 17
Trumbo, A F—N w ¼ sec 20	2 28
Taylor, William—Personal property	9 30
Tull, N H—Personal property	5 36
Ungar, Albert H—Poll taxes	5 25
Unknown owners—Lot 7 block 4—Davisville	2 36
Underhill, J L—S ½ sec 2 t 8 n, r 3 e; S l S 961, frac n w ¼ sec 35	24 25
Unknown owners—Lots 9 and 10 block 6, range "W"—Davisville	4 71
Urmy, W S—Personal property	5 39
Unknown owners—Lots 7 and 8 Sibley's Addition to Woodland	15 04
Unknown owners—Blocks 20, 22, 25, w ½ block 26; block 28, except lots 1 and 5 of said block; block 30, except lots 17 and 18 of said block; blocks 31, 32, 34 38—Washington	110 82
Voorhes, Wm—Personal property	2 40
Vaita, Fernando—Personal property	10 18
Vesey, E H, and Villard, C—Frac n w ¼ sec 31, t 10 n, r 2 e	27 68
Webber, John—Personal property	9 20
Wilson, Samuel—S e ¼ sec 18 t 9 n, r 1 e	20 94
Walton, Joseph B—Imp and perl prop	18 54
Wilburn, A H—W ½ of s w ¼ sec 29 t 12 n, r 1 w; w ½ of n w ¼, and w ½ of n w ¼ sec 3 t 12 n, r 2 w; n e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 15 t 11 n, r 1 w; n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 22 t 11 n, r 1 w	13 12
Walker, J A—Frac s w ¼ sec 31, t 10 n, r 1 e	29 64
Willis, John H—Personal property	7 17
Willard, A H—Land on Gordon Grant bounded e by Cache Creek, w by Carmichael, s by Breedlove and Briggs	109 66
Willard, Mary Ann—Personal property	63 55
Williams, John—Personal property	4 43
Woodard, D H—Lots 17 and 18 block 16—Washington	18 60
Witham, Gilbert F—Personal property	12 78
Wilcox, William—Personal property	29 56
Walkup, James—Personal property	3 31
Woods, J W—N e ¼ sec 5 t 12 n, r 1 w	1 16

New Advertisements.

Delinquent Tax List for the Town of Woodland.

	Amt. of Taxes and Costs.
Andrews, Aaron—Lot 7, block 1, Elliott's eastern addition to the Town of Woodland; value $100; tax	50 cts
Beamer, R L—Household furniture $100 all other personal property $150. Land situated to wit: lot on south side of Main street, bounded north by Main st, east by Hays, south by Goode, west by Snyder, value $1400; improvements $3500. Also three acres of land bounded north and east by Beamer's ranch, south by Sill, west by railroad; value $300, improvements $3000. Total valuation $8450. Tax $42 25, percentage $2 11, poll tax $1. Total tax	$45 36
Catholic Church—Lot bounded north by Giddings, east by blacksmith shop, south by Main street, west by Giddings; value $400, improvements $1000; total $1400. Tax $7, percentage 35 cents; total tax	7 35
Davidson, M—Lot on corner of Main and First streets 31 by 100 ft; value $2170, tax $10 85, percentage 54 cts; total tax	11 39
District School—Lot bounded north by Court street, east by Craft and Martin, south by Main street, west by Elliott & Brothers; value $400, improvements $8000, total valuation $8400; tax $42, percent $2 10; total tax	44 10
Henry, J—Two lots—North side Main street, lots 8 and 9 in block 10, valuation $375, improvements $300, total valuation $675; tax $3 37½, percentage 15 cents; total tax	3 53
Hesperian College—Five acres of land bounded to wit: south side Main street, west of Bank of Woodland; value $1000; improvements $5000, total valuation $6000; tax $30, per cent 2½; total tax	33 00
Hiller, S—Money secured by mortgage $1800, eight American cows $300, household furniture $80, firearms $10, improvements $500; real estate southeast ¼ of lot 2 block 4 of Fiske's addition to Woodland, value $200, total valuation $2800; tax $1430, percentage 72 cents; total tax	15 02
Loomis, Mrs A—Lot bounded to wit: north by Briggs, east by Ruggles, south by Court street, west by Ruggles, valuation $1500; tax 75 cts, percentage 4 cts; total tax	70
Metzgar, Charles—Lot 9 in Elliott's Fabricius tract addition to the Town of Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., value $75, improvements $100, total $175; tax 87½ cts, percentage 5 cts, poll tax $1; total tax	1 93
Portress, M—Lot 13 in block 1 of Elliott's eastern addition to the Town of Woodland, value, improvements $100, total valuation $300; tax $1, percentage 5 cts; total tax	1 05
Ryan, D—Lot bounded north by Lincoln avenue, east by vacant lot, south by Oak avenue, west by Hewel, value $300, tax $1 50, percentage 7½ cts; total tax	1 58
Winchell, D—One cow $40, poultry $10, watch $10, improvements $700; real estate, lot bounded north by Peterson, east by East street, south by Oak avenue, west by ——, value $60; total valuation $1180; tax $5 80, percentage 29 cents; total tax	6 09

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE foregoing List of Taxes due to the Town of Woodland are declared delinquent, and unless the same are paid, together with the costs and percentage, the Real Property upon which such Taxes are a lein, so much thereof as is necessary, will be sold at public auction, in front of the Court House in the Town of Woodland, Yolo Co, California, between the hours of Ten o'clock A. M. and Three o'clock P. M. of the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1873, to pay said Taxes.

MONROE SNYDER,
Tax Collector of the Town of Woodland, Yolo County, California. fe1-1d

Ordinance No. 20.

AN ORDINANCE NO AMEND AN ORDINANCE, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Establishment, Alteration, Improvement and Vacation of Public Streets and Alleys in the Town of Woodland," passed October 26th, 1872, and numbered "14."

The inhabitants of the Town of Woodland, represented in Board of Trustees, do ordain—

That sections "one" and "two" of the aforesaid Ordinance are hereby amended so as to so read, to wit:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons proposing to apply for the location, alteration or vacation of any street or alley shall give notice of such intention by posting notices thereof in three of the most public places of said Town, one of which notice shall be on or at the door of the room in which the Board of Trustees of the Town hold their meetings, at least twenty days previous to the time of making such application, at which application shall be made only at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees. Such notice shall set forth specifically, the place of beginning; the intermediate points, if any; the termination of said street, or the particular part of said street proposed to be altered or vacated, and the time at which the application will be made.

SEC. 2. Upon the day specified in such notice the person or persons giving the same shall complete the proposed application by petition to the Board of Trustees, which petition shall be signed by at least five citizens of said Town, residing or owning land in the vicinity of said proposed location, alteration or vacation; and shall set forth the same matter contained in said notice, and shall ask for the appointment of viewers to view said proposed location, alteration or vacation; and the final confirmation and establishment thereof; and the joining of any person in such petition shall be considered as a waiver of all right to damages arising from the location of such street or alley through any property or land owned or claimed by such petitioner, and the dedication of the same to the public use, as a street or alley. Proof shall also be made to the Board of Trustees upon the affidavit of some competent person of the posting of the notices required in this Ordinance, and also that all persons owning or claiming land on the proposed route have been notified of the proposed application at least ten days previous to the day specified in the notice, provided that the legal guardian of any minor, idiot or insane person, owner or claimant as above, shall be sufficient, and shall be set forth in the affidavit. If the owner of any land over which any street or alley is proposed to be located, altered or vacated does not reside thereon, or is not personally served with notice, the person giving such notice shall cause the same to be served by publication once a week for at least two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the said town, and the proof of such publication shall be filed with the petition, and such publication shall in all instances be deemed equivalent to personal service of the notice aforesaid.

Attest: J. D. LAWSON, President.
J. K. SMITH, Clerk. fe1-1t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Susan K. Parsons, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of SUSAN K. PARSONS, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors, at the Clerk's office, in the Court House at Woodland, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

LILBURN E. TEBBS,
DAVID SCHINDLER, } Exec'rs.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. fe1-5t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Samuel Cheetham, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors and all persons having claims against the Estate of SAMUEL CHEETHAM, deceased, to present the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his office, Woodland, Cal., within Ten months from the first publication of this notice.

EDWIN R. BUSH,
Public Administrator and Administrator of said Estate. fe1-5t

Ferry Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons whom it may concern, that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County, in the State of California, on the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1873, or at their first meeting thereafter, for a license to run and maintain the SUTTER-HILL FERRY

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, February 1st, 1873.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

THOMAS BOYCE, I. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. Ammons.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Monday, September 16th, 1872, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

—LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—

For Sacramento and San Francisco..*8.45 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco..†10.55 A.M.
" Knights Landing.....*11.53 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco..*3.30 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....*5.08 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....*9.05 P.M.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. & T. A.

se21

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

IN FULL BLAST.—We have before refered to the Craft Hotel, just opened by Mr. Furniss, formerly of the Capital Hotel but more recently of the Arcade Restaurant. This elegant new house has just been furnished with new carpets, beds and furniture throughout, selected by Mr. and Mrs. Craft with good taste as to quality and style. Mr. Furniss informs us that he has adopted the European plan as to serving meals, so that guests can procure whatever they desire at any time. The rooms are all light, high, airy and well ventilated. Mr. F. has made himself a reputation in this community that will secure to the Craft Hotel a liberal patronage.

COUNTY COURT.—But little has been done in this Court the present week.

Lambert vs Clear Lake Water Co.—Motion of defendant to dismiss action for want of jurisdiction argued and sustained by the Court.

People vs Louis Pendleton—Indicted for assult to murder. Motion to set aside indictment and dumurrer to same overruled. Plea of not guilty entered. Set for Feb. 14th.

Linten vs Wristen—Motion for new trial unless defendant allows modification of judgment.

Adjourned to Febuary 11th.

THE NEW DEPOT BUILDING.—Everyone seems to be very much pleased with the new building erected by the Railroad Company, the only fault found being that the freight track has to be crossed to reach the passenger cars. But this will probably be obviated when contemplated improvements are carried out. Mr. Shearer, the station agent, is particularly fortunate in having such nice, convenient and commodious quarters.

CONVEYANCES TO AND FROM THE CARS.—The Capital Hotel is running its 'bus, and the Craft Hotel a nice open carriage, to the depot on the arrival and departure of trains. This is as it should be. Recently, until the railroad change took place, travelers have been obliged to walk back and forth, no matter what the weather. But now the dark days are over in that respect, the present arrangement being a permanent one.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—On Wednesday last George Bently and John Dickerson were out quail hunting when an accident occurred which may result in the loss of an eye. While in a thicket, Dickerson, not seeing Mr. Bently, fired his gun, loaded with small shot, several of which struck the latter in the face and neck, one of them penetrating the eye. It cannot yet be determined whether the eye will be lost, or not.

DELINQUENT TAX LISTS.—We publish this week the delinquent tax list of Yolo County as returned to the Sheriff for collection. Also the delinquent Town roll which has been placed in the hands of the Town Marshal for collection. For further particulars we refer our readers to the full lists to be found in our advertising columns.

LECTURE.—Judge W. D. Chilson, of Woodland, will deliver a free lecture at the M. E. Church on Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Subject: "The Creation, or the Origin of Matter." Judge C. has given this subject much thought, as well as deep scientific investigation, and should have a full attendance.

CHANGED AT LAST.—On Monday last the cars commenced running on the new line, east of town. The change of course makes quite a difference in the amount of traffic in that direction, and where before all was quietness, now there is life, bustle and business.

IMPROVED VIEW.—As the cars approach Woodland from Davisville upon the new track, the view of the town is very fine, impressing the stranger very favorably and giving him a correct idea of its size and beauty.

SURVEYING.—Mr. Sandford has made the necessary survey of Main street east of Third, preparatory to the grading which we learn has been ordered from the point named to the east line of the incorporation.

STREET ORDINANCE.—Our town readers are referred to the ordinance in another column in regard to streets within the incorporation.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.—Messrs. Elliott Brothers will sell at auction, on Tuesday, next, Febuary 4th, all their stock of fine carriages, buggies, wagons, hard-wood lumber, iron, and and other carriage and wagon materials, agricultural implements, besides the tools of all the departments of their extensive establishment. The work turned out of this shop bears a first-class reputation wherever it is known, and especially throughout Yolo County where it is known to every resident. Posters were issued from this office in which full particulars and a list of articles are given, with terms of sale, etc. The entire stock will be cleared out, embracing such a variety of articles that all in attendance will be sure to find something they want. There is no doubt but that the sale will be very largely attended and that the bidding will be lively and spirited, as the proprietors announce that the sale will be absolute. The building is offered for rent, as a whole or in parts. Don't fail to attend the great sale—Tuesday next, Febuary 4th.

THE BALL OF THE SISKIYOUS.—Siskiyou Tribe of Red Men, of Davisville, are making great preparations for their ball on the eve of Washington's Birthday, the 21st instant. Quite a delegation of Shawnees and pale faces will go from Woodland. Those who attended their ball last year have not yet forgotten the good time enjoyed.

CLUB MEETING.—Farmers, don't forget that the Club meets to-day (Saturday) at the Court House at one P. M., to listen to an address from Judge Hutton, setting forth the objects of the Club, what it aims at and hopes to effect, etc. We have no doubt it will be very interesting, especially to farmers.

GROUND CLEARED.—The blacksmithshop on the corner of Third and Main street, owned by Mr. Eaton, has been moved east about thirty feet to make room for a new brick building. Improvement all along the line seems to be the order of the day in Woodland at the present time.

GRAND SOCIAL PARTY.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that Messrs. Church & Jones, the popular musicians and dancing teachers give another of their grand social dancing parties at Central Hall on Thursday evening next, Feb. 6th, to which the public are respectfully invited.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Elder Cornell will lecture as usual at the Court House on Sunday (to-morrow) Evening, at 7 o'clock. Subject: "Man and Things of the Future Life, in the Light of Reason and Revelation."

RANCH FOR SALE.—We advertise to-day the Cottonwood ranch for sale. This is very desirable property, situated at Cottonwood. Parties wanting land would do well to see this before buying any other.

THE WEATHER.—Thus far, the Winter has been as favorable to farming operations as could be desired, The great bulk of the wheat crop is now in and the fine rain is welcome.

FINE OPPORTUNITY.—An excellent opportunity is now offered to those wishing to learn how to make wax flowers and other fancy work from Mrs. Cotter, at the Craft Hotel.

IN TOWN.—Our late townsman, P. C. Robertson, who has taken up his residence in the Pitt River country, is spending a few days here among his old friends and acquaintances.

RECOVERING.—R. H. Newton, Esq., who has been suffering for some time from an attack of the measles, is now convalescent and hopes soon to be able to attend to business again.

GOING AHEAD.—Two of the brick buildings in front of the College have been commenced, and we learn other parties are preparing to begin at an early day.

SUPERVISORS.—The Board meets on Monday next, Feb. 3d.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Friday noon, Jan. 31st:

Brierly, J M
Boyle, S N
Bissill, J A
Calder, Peter
Chillilen, James Y
Clark, Charles B
Creason, Enos
Cole, W E
Compton, H
Cumings, Jude E
Dickson, Mrs. J E
Day, Miss Eugena
Dodge, Jerry A (2)
Griffin, Wm
Hanahan, W
Hardy, Mrs. Martin (2)
Jackson, John H
Kinkle, Miss Arraminta (3)
Kœllinge, Chas.
Keaton, Samuel W.
Loomis, M A
Nintzel Julious
Wilson, Taylor
Wilson, Samuel
Walton, J H

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

T. C. PECKMAN, Postmaster.

"WHAT IS THE MATTER?" said a man lately to his neighbor. "Only a little cold," was the reply. "A little cold!" was the rejoinder; "little colds lead a great way; cure it." WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will cure it. You cannot take it too soon, and save yourself lingering months of painful and gradual dissolution.

SOCIAL DANCE.—Church & Jones' dancing entertainment, with instructions, comes off on Monday evening. All interested are requested to be on hand.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

Boys' and Girls'

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Demorest's Young America!

Brilliant with instructive and interesting Stories, Poems, Puzzles, Travels, Games, Editorials, Correspondence, etc., etc., etc., fully illustrated in all its departments, is an ever welcome guest to the family table of instruction and amusement. Single copies 10 cents, post free. Yearly, $1, or with a choice of the following beautiful and valuable premiums to each subscriber, for 50 cts. extra; a choice from five fine Parlor Chromos, worth $5 each, or two interesting Juvenile Books bound in cloth and gilt, worth $1.75, post free; or a fine pearl-handled two-blade Pocket Knife and a pallet of best Paints, post free; or a very powerful brass-mounted, double-cylinder, ivory-tipped adjustable Microscope, worth $2, postage 6 cts., or a good Stereoscope with a series of views, postage 5 cents.; or an elegant Photograph Album for holding 50 pictures, postage 16 cts.; and valuable premiums for clubs. Address,

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
838 Broadway, New York.

no23

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

What "Credit Mobilier" Means.

Doubtless there are many who do not fully or clearly understand the meaning of this term, and as it is so often used during the investigation going on in Congress and in the public prints, we subjoin an explanation of the term as given by the Chicago *Tribune*:

A correspondent asks the meaning of the words "Credit Mobilier." (Several Congressmen have asked the same question.) We presume he wishes to be informed concerning the original definition and use of the term. We will endeavor to explain it. The "Credit Foncier" has long been the general title in France for associations that advance money on landed or *immovable* securities. The "Credit Mobilier" was the name given to a powerful corporation, organized in France in 1852, for advancing money on *movable* property. The name was adopted evidently with the purpose of affording a ready definition of the object of the association. The "Societe General de Credit Mobilier" became a great and profitable enterprise. It assisted materially in the construction of railways and the promotion of mining schemes. Among other enterprises in which it was notably interested were the Government loan on account of the Russian war, the Grand Central Railway Company, and the General Omnibus Company of Paris. At one time, it advanced 250,000,000 francs, and at another time 375,000,000 francs, to the French Government. Its business was so great in 1855 that it declared a dividend of 40 per cent. on its capital. While it was manifestly the means of doing much good in France, it eventually failed.

The introduction of the term "Credit Foncier" and "Credit Mobilier" into America are due to Mr. George Francis Train. He established a "Credit Foncier" with Omaha lands, which he hawked about the country some years ago. He gave the name of "Credit Mobilier of America" to a corporation with universal privileges, which was organized in Pennsylvania. If was appropriated by Messrs. Oakes Ames, Durant & Co., to serve as the party of the third part in the famous "triplicate agreement," by which the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad let out the contract for building the road to themselves, in payment for which they modestly took the road itself, all the United States bonds, all the first mortgage bonds, all the United States lands, etc., at a profit of over 1,000 per cent., on an entirely fictitious capital. This is what "Credit Mobilier" means, in the American and Congressional use of the word. The title is not inappropriate. The transaction was literally a Credit on Movables—the United States Government furnishing the credit and the money, and Messrs. Oakes Ames & Co. taking the movables—that is the securities and the profits.

BORN.

Near Weyand's, Yolo County, Jan. 22d, to the wife of John Hanemann, a Son.

In Woodland, Monday Jan. 27th, to the wife of N. Schardin, a daughter.

MARRIED.

Near Woodland, January 27th, by Rev. I. E. Dwinelle, Mr. D. O. Cook, of Sacramento, to Miss Ella Coll, of Woodland.

DIED.

At the residence of her sons, 2½ miles north of Cacheville, Jan. 29th, Mrs. Mary T. Peckman, a native of Hanover County, Virginia, aged 66 years and 3 months.

In the County Hospital, Jan. 30th, Antonio Armego, aged 42 years.

THE BEST

.....AND.....

CHEAPEST

Place to buy what you need is at the

Chicago C. O. D. Store,

OPPOSITE THE CAPITAL HOTEL,

WOODLAND.

The "Yaller" Wagon and Red Flag is thar; Capting aboard, and all hands on deck.

ja4-tf

Foundrymen, Blacksmiths,

—AND—

CARRIAGE-MAKERS.

SELECTED OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH COAL.

Jackson Creek, Cask and Bulk Cumberland Coal.

HARD AND SOFT PIG IRON.

Being a specialty, the above are selected with great care for interior consumers.

J. R. DOYLE,
413 and 415 Pacific Street, and 420 East Street Wharf between Jackson and Pacific, San Francisco. 19-no23

SCHOOL BOOKS!

—AT—

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

A Fine Stock of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery,
Initial Note,
Diaries, Etc.

TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

GLASS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,
Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,
COGNAC BRANDY,
Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist.

J. L. SIMPSON,
(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,
de31-tf WOODLAND.

$50,000.00

To Loan on approved Real Estate security, by

Geo. D. Fiske & Co.,
no16-tf Masonic Block.

LAMPS, Argand Burners, the best Coal Oil Lamps in use.
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

Great Excitement

IN WOODLAND!

No More Hard Times!

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

THE SAN FRANCISCO

Auction Store!

IS NOW OPEN

And ready to offer to the public the greatest bargains ever offered heretofore in

DRY GOODS!

CLOTHING!

HATS AND CAPS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

LADIES' TRIMMING AND FANCY GOODS!

Notions,
Cutlery,
Jewelry,
Carpets,
Window Shades,
Looking Glasses,

CROCKERY!

Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.,

—AND—

Thousands of other articles—too numerous to mention!

Save Your Money, and Make Good Investments!

Come One, Come All! and give the San Francisco Auction Store an Early Call,

UNDER THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

New Goods Received Weekly.

GOSLINER & CO.,
ja4-3m WOODLAND.

ONLY THIRTY DAYS,
THIRTY DAYS,
THIRTY DAYS.

CLEARING OUT,
CLEARING OUT,
CLEARING OUT!

AT COST,
AT COST,
AT COST!

Our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods must be reduced, therefore we offer to the public a Clearing Out Sale for Thirty Days, at Cost Price.

Call and Examine for Yourself.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

de31-3m

Great Bargains!

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

—HAVE ON HAND—

A LARGE STOCK

Summer Goods!

Which they are offering to sell at

FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN COST!

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambray Lawns,
Chambray Ginghams,

DRESS LINENS,

Piques,
Brilliantes,
Marseilles,

MUSLINS,

AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

Summer Poplins,
Japanese Silks,
Striped Shawls,
Lace Shawls,

LACE SACQUES,

—AND—

Summer Silks!

LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Gentlemens' Summer Clothing

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Carpets, Rugs and Oilcloths.

no23-3m

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN.

de31-3m

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil, At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

NOTICE

To the Public!

The undersigned take great pleasure in informing the

CITIZENS OF WOODLAND

And the County of Yolo, in particular, that we have purchased the entire estate of the late firm of

FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN,

And have opened, and will continue to receive

AN ENTIRE NEW

—AND—

Well-Selected Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Of Every Description,

Which will be sold on terms and at prices to

DEFY COMPETITION.

Ladies will do well to call at the old stand of

FLEISHMAN AND KAUFMAN,

And convince themselves of what we assert to be true before purchasing elsewhere. We will treat all those who wish to gratify us with their patronage on like terms as we desire to be dealt with.

All Kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Furnished

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Our Agent at San Francisco will constantly keep us advised as to the

Lowest possible market prices.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

P.S.—MR. KAUFMAN, of the late firm, will be constantly on hand to accommodate his old friends and kind patrons.

GEO. LEWALD & CO.

Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN.

Woodland, October 28th, 1872. no2-3m

W. S. HUSTON. | R. M. HUSTON. | E. T. HUSTON.

NEW BUSINESS FIRM

—AT—

KNIGHT'S LANDING!

Huston Brothers,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

no16-tf

COAL OIL,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

YOLO COUNTY

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

READ & WELCH, Proprietors.

In this establishment can be found anything under the head of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

—INCLUDING—

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

Trunks, Valises, Knives,

POCKET BOOKS, COMBS,

And a list of

OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

P.S.—Call for the best genuine home-made

BUCK GLOVES!

no16

E. Bynum & Co.,

COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

BLANK BOOKS,
DIARIES,
MEMORANDUMS,
ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.

de7-3m

JAMES SIBLEY. | W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

Yolo Planing Mill,

Expired on the 17th instant.

—AT—

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill, and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

BRACKETS,

Planing,
Scroll Sawing,
Wood Turning.

WINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER

General Jobbing Contracting

—AND—

HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted.

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.
oct19-3m SIBLEY & CALLEN.

KELSEY'S NURSERIES,

OAKLAND, ALAMEDA CO., CAL.

City Depot, 15 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

[Established in 1858.]

Containing the largest and best assorted stock of Trees and Plants on the Pacific Coast.

—EMBRACING—

Fruit Trees and Plants

(Of all and every kind),

SHADE AND FOREST TREES,

Evergreen and Ornamental Trees and Plants, Flowering Shrubs,

Hot-House and Bedding Plants, Bulbs, Etc., Etc.

Send for Catalogue and Price Lists—Free on Application. ja4-3m

HEADQUARTERS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

G. W. GREENE

Has now on Exhibition, at his

JEWELRY and BOOK STORE,

A very full stock of

JEWELRY, BOOKS,

Toys and Fancy Goods,

For the Holidays

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. no7

Saturday, February 1st, 1873.

Transplantation of Trees and Shrubs.

Vegetable life depends as much on vital functions for its preservation as animal life. But the way trees are treated ordinarly, in their removal from one location to another, indicates a very limited knowledge of physiological laws.

Plants repose at night like higher organizations, walking in the sunlight of morning, invigorated and refreshed. Through the long, tedious months of Winter, they sleep profoundly. While the leaves are green and vigorously performing a series of labors, preparations are made for a coming season of cold, ice, snow and other influences which reduce the vital forces to the lowest point without destroying it. That is the best time in the life of a tree for transplanting it. That business is admirably managed in France. They don't think of waiting for a mere stick to grow into a broad, spreading tree. No, they select splendidly developed trees, with waving branches, and place them where their grand appearance will be admired.

In the square of New York, the Park Commissioners are pursuing the proper and only promising plan of success by bringing in from the country well grown trees, dug up out of the frozen ground, with all the roots covered with two or three feet of the earth in which they grew. Being set out in their new positions, the cardinal bearings being the same, in the spring they will rouse up like refreshed laborers, and bud and blossom as they did before. That is the true system. It may be accomplished at any period if the roots are never injured or exposed, but clothed thickly and securely with their own attached soil. Never cut off a limb or a twig till they have a secure foothold. Leaves are the breathing organs of trees. Most persons make a fatal mistake in trimming trees when transplanted. They die because they cannot breathe, oxygen being thrown off and carbon being absorbed from the atmosphere.—*Scientific American.*

BOOKCASES.—Every house has some furniture. Not always of the finest and best is this, but always when a human family occupies in this privileged land of ours, some accessories in this way are to be found. Most of it may be plain and simple enough to satisfy an anchorite, but even in the hovel, rarely, if ever, is the spot utterly devoid of some article that of itself, or by its arrangement, hints at ornament. None are so utterly degraded but that some suggestions of the better lingers with them. Where the hovel has given place to the crown, these indications multiply, until at last in the halls of the wealthy we find multiplied evidences of the brighter side of life. Not always, even here, however, do we see the article we would recommend as one of the most essential to an American home. It is a bookcase. Give it a place, reader, conspicuous and accessible, somewhere in your domicil; buy it along with your chairs and bedstead, and afterward hope to find its happy uses, if you do not know them already. No family can be organized aright without books, and next to loving them for their own sake, nothing is so apt to promote their introduction as having a place to put them. Especially, if like the empty shelves of a bookcase, that place by its very emptiness is ever petitioning to be filled. Books are unobtrusive, agreeable, and, if wisely selected, most instructive companions. By their counsels and their society, they shield from countless temptations, and wonderfully smooth the rough places in one's way. Therefore, buy a bookcase, and learn what it was made for.

COAL IN CHINA.—According to Baron Richthofen and others, the Chinese coal fields cover an area of upward of 400,000 square miles; 12,000 miles of coal have sufficed to make Great Britain the greatest workshop of the world. In the province of Hunan, a coal field extends over an area of 21,700 square miles. There are two perfectly distinct coal beds in Hunan, one bearing bituminous and the other anthracite, the latter being most conveniently situated with regard to conveyance by water, easily mined, and covering an area equal to that of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. In quality this coal compares favorably with the best kinds of anthracite known. The coal area of the province of Shansi is of the enormous extent of 30,000 square miles. This is capable of supplying the whole world, at its present rate of consumption, for thousands of years, and has unrivaled facilities for mining. The beds vary from twelve to thirty feet in thickness, while the system of coal-bearing strata in this province is about 500 feet in thickness, and contains, besides, an inexhaustible supply of iron ore. Ping-ting-chau is conspicuous for an extraordinary and exceptionally favorable juxtaposition of coal and iron.—*American Artisan.*

A "BOLO."—A CURIOUS CALIFORNIAN CUSTOM.—One of the many curious customs still kept up by native Californians is that of "*bolo*," which happens on the occasion of the baptism of a child. The sponsors of the infant to be baptised are respectfully called *padreno* (god-Father) and *madreno* (god-mother). It is the duty of these sponsors, immediately after the ceremony is performed, to make a present to any and all of their friends seeking one; and it is invarably the custom for the application to be made. The obligation holds throughout the day upon which the ceremony is preformed and the presents given are usually very numerous, although seldom costly. It is often the case that the *padreno* fills his pockets with five cent pieces for distribution among the children of the hamlet or town in which the baptism takes place, to whom he is frequently compelled to give his undivided attention throughout the day. It falls to the lot of the *madreno* to give away the more valuable presents to their adult friends. The custom still prevails with native Californian families in all its primitive simplicity.—*San Diego Union.*

THE Colorado *News* tells a story of a certain Lieutenant Beale, who was once an officer in the Second regiment of dragoons, and was stationed at Fort Levenworth. He was a graduate of West Point, and the future was bright with promise of promotion. The war changed everything. The officer cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, left the Union army and served in the cause of secession. A few days ago Captain E. L. Berthoud, who has charge of engineering parties on the extensions of the Colorado Central Railway, and who knew Beale in his better days before the war, accidentally discovered this man shoveling dirt amongst a gang of workmen on the railroad grade in the mountains. After the recognition, Beale told Berthoud the story of his vicissitudes, and the latter, who knew well the man's superior capacities, at once took him to Golden and secured him a responsible position in the engineering corps of the Julesburg road.

LUMBER!

NEW DEALERS IN THE FIELD.

L. B. RUGGLES, JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

SUCCESSORS TO P. C. ROBERTSON,

—AT THE—

OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the Railroad,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

BUILDING

—AND—

FENCING LUMBER!

Fence Posts,
Shakes,
Shingles,
Doors,
Windows,
Blinds,
Laths,
Lime,
Hair, Cement, Plaster, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

no2-3m RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork,
Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.

no23-3m

NEW

Grocery and Variety Store!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Woodland and vicinity that he has opened a Grocery and Variety Store in the

GOOD TEMPLARS' BUILDING,

Four doors west of the Railroad, where he keeps a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Consisting of Spices, of all kinds, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Flour, Cornmeal Oatmeal, Buckwheat Flour, Hominy, Bacon, Cheese, and, in fact, everything usually found in a first-class Grocery Store. Also,

RIBBONS, LACES, VELVETS, CORSETS,

Ladies' Paper Collars and Cuffs, Men's Paper Collars, Neckties, etc. Also the

NEW ALBUM MATCH SAFE!

All of which is offered cheap for cash.

A liberal share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

T. D. WILLIAMS.

Woodland, August 22, 1872. no23-3m

CITY LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

FIRE PROOF.

BEAMER & FORD, Propr's,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Opposite Exchange Hotel.

FINE TEAMS, BUGGIES AND SADDLE HORSES TO LET.

Particular attention paid to transient customers and boarding horses. Good stabling and competent hostlers always in attendance.

de7-3m FORD & BEAMER.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

SEWING MACHINES!!

Having fitted up a REPAIRING SHOP in my store with Messrs. Jacobs, Meyerson & Co., Woodland, opposite the College, I am better than ever prepared to do Repairing on all kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY &c., and respectfully invite a share of patronage in that line.

I also have for sale an article but little used on this coast, but which is a great favorite at the East. I refer to the

Domestic Sewing Machine,

Which I claim is the best Family Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. Call and examine it for yourselves.

se28-tf M. W. HOWELL.

WM. TELL RESTAURANT

AND

LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

de1-3m HENRY RICKER.

WM. PRICE, J. BENHAYON, J. LEVISON.

WM. PRICE & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

No. 44 K street, between Second and Third, ja18] SACRAMENTO. [3m

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURE

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, imparting vital stamina, both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain longun well, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, LIver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the LIver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors, and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fluxes. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirits.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

se7-eomly

A. GRIGGS,

DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

BUTTER, EGGS, CHICKENS,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, FRUITS, ETC.,

MASONIC BLOCK, Main St. Woodland.

I take this opportunity of thanking my patrons for past favors and to request a continuance of the same; also to state that I wish to deal on a cash or ready-pay principle, and will sell at the very lowest figures.

☞ All goods delivered within the Corporation free of charge.

Agent for the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. de7

FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

ja18-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. S. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,

All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. ja11-3m

A. C. RUGGLES. H. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

ja25-3m Woodland.

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE,

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal,
Springs, Axles, Bolts,
Nails, Locks,
Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

IN EVERY STYLE!

Cordage,
Blasting-Powder,
Fuse, Amunition,
Wood and Willow-ware

In great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints,
Oils,
Brushes,
Window-Glass,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

no9-3m GRAY & WOOD.

M. PETERSON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND

CARRIAGE PAINTER!

I have again resumed my old business, and am fully prepared to do all work in my line in the best manner and in the highest style of the Painter's art; such as House Painting, Graining, Marbling, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painting of every description. Also,

CEMENTING and PAINTING BRICK BUILDINGS,

Warranted permanent and water-proof.

SHOP ON MAIN ST., Woodland, West of Washington Hall. de28-1y

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

ja11-3m

ARCADE

RESTAURANT,

WOODLAND.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS COOKED TO ORDER.

M. FURNISS, late of the Capitol Hotel, has opened a Restaurant in the brick building lately occupied by Pryor's Harness Shop, where meals may be had at all hours.

REGULAR DINNER HOUR 12 O'CLOCK.

☞ Nice Sleeping Rooms have been fitted up—large, clean, airy and well ventilated.

no23-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited.

no16-3m

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,

del-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

MARTIN MYERS,

ap6-m10 Agent at Woodland.

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line,

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

no2-3m C. D. MORIN.

Long Looked For Come at Last.

THE UNIVERSAL MICROSCOPE.

The best Low Priced Microscope ever made, exceedingly useful for examining Flowers, Insects and minute objects, Detecting Counterfeit Money, and Disclosing the Wonders of the Microscopic World. It is adapted to the use of Physicians, Teachers, Students and the Family Circle. Requires no Focal Adjustment, and can therefore be readily used by any person. Other Microscopes of no greater power cost $3.00 each and upwards, and are so difficult to understand that none but Scientific men can use them. The Universal always gives satisfaction. One single Microscope will be sent carefully packed by mail, on receipt of $1.00. Agents wanted everywhere. Address,

D. L. STAPLES & CO.,

no16-19w Allen, Michigan.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portlnd, Me. a14-1y

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Fin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1868.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the grain. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

se7-1y

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.

WOODLAND, Juhe 8th, 1872. de7-3m

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the Furniture Store of J. K. SMITH.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the FINEST OF HEARSES.

J. H. BROGAN.

WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. de7-3m

The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs*, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays Irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally.

se21-1y

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street, SACRAMENTO

ja11-3m

W. H. WINNE. SAM'L CALDWELL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

First Street, - Woodland.

Winne & Caldwell,

PROPRIETORS

PIONEER PLANING MILL!

We hereby notify the public that we have erected a new Mill on the old site, and have put in

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY!

We are prepared to fill all orders and do a general contracting business. We keep none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN!

And guarantee all work. We are prepared to make

Doors,
Sash,
Casings,
Inside Finish,
Brackets, and
Scroll-Sawing.

Mouldings Made to Order.

Store Fronts, Door and Window Frames, Wood Turning.

CONTRACTS TAKEN and JOBBING promptly attended to at San Francisco prices.

☞ We have made arrangements for furnishing Architectural Ornaments of all kinds, at reasonable prices. de14-3m

FURNISHING AND DRESS GOODS!

Groceries and Provisions!

SILKS, MUSLINS, ALPACAS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, PAPER COLLARS, CARPETBAGS, TRUNKS, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, &c., &c.,

In fact everything in the line of

General Merchandise

Can be found at my Store.

"Live and Let Live." Quick Sales and Small Profits, is my motto. I am determined not to be undersold.

GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING;

You can be suited in price and quality of goods.

HENRY ARONSON.

Main Street, opposite Hesperian College. Woodland, Yolo Co., Jan. 23, 1872. de21-3m

ORDHAM JENNINGS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

FARMING & COUNTRY TRADE

A SPECIALTY.

WHOLESALE PRICES

FRONT 118, 120 SIZER & JACKSON STS. SAN FRANCISCO

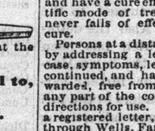
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

my25-1y

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES! NEW METHODS

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY



No. 632 Kearney Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco, established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, Weakness, Impotency, etc., etc. Skin diseases of years standing, and Ulcered Legs, etc., successfully treated.

DR. GIBBON

Has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, 632 Kearney street, corner of Commercial, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him.

The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in seeking out new remedies, and has returned with increased facilities for the alleviation of human suffering.

Produces with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combated by scientific medical measures, viz.: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves or rattling chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, pimples and various eruptions about the face, hectic flushes, furred tongue, fœted breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequently insanity. If relief be not obtained, you should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, lenth of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use. By inclosing $10 in coin, in a registered letter, through the Post Office or through Wells, Fargo & Co.

A package of medicine will be forwarded express to any part of the Union.

Persons writing to the Doctor will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in.

Private entrance on Commercial street.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address: DR. J. F. GIBBON,

m12-1y P. O. Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal.

Stage Line

To Cacheville, Cache Creek and

BUCKEYE,

CARRYING U. S. MAILS AND EXPRESS.

The Stage for Cache Creek and Buckeye leaves Woodland at 8 o'clock A.M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For Cacheville, Stage leaves Woodland daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of the Cars; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Returns from all points same day.

oc5-tf A. S HOUSE, Proprietor.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES

I AM NOW PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC AT THE

BRICK STABLES,

(Opposite the Catholic Church)

With the best of stabling and feed for their teams. Horses will be well cared for by competent hands. Terms moderate. Please give me a trial. [my4-tf] E. L. CLARK.

SEED STORE.

SEVIN VINCENT & CO.,

No. 607 Sansome Street, San Francisco,

Have the pleasure of announcing to the public that having raised such immense quantities of Seeds this

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 6. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873. NO. 11.

DEAD IN THE STREET.

Only a horse lying dead in the street,
And a cart with empty shafts close by;
It is cold, and the pavement is covered with sleet;
But horses must die!

It is very pitiful, though, to think
How heavy and weary had grown the load;
How, blindly staggering, ready to sink,
He had felt the goad;

And how, as fainter had grown his breath,
No burden was lifted off from his back,
Till, his limbs grown stiff in the chill of death,
He fell in his track;

How he could not have in the closing strife
A tuft of straw upon which to lie;
How he had not gained by a faithful life
Time even to die.

Ah me! but it is not horses alone
That are bearers of burdens, drawers of loads:
Men also have fallen with harness on
In wintry roads! —*Harper's Weekly.*

An Alligator Hunt.

It was a bright, pleasant day in the spring of 1872, that a party of ladies and gentlemen were assembled on the veranda of the cheerful hotel, at Green Cove Springs, a beautiful resort on the St. John's River, Florida, looking out upon the sparkling surface of the water, and chatting with that exuberance of spirits, which everbody seems to inhale with the balmy air of the "land of flowers."

This company was composed of many different elements; but as they were brought together by the same motive, rest and recuperation, you could hardly discover that they were not of equally happy dispositions. The invalid was happy, because he knew it was necessary to a renewal of his health; the pleasure-seeker was happy, for he had nothing to make him otherwise.

There were twelve of us; an equal number of ladies and gentleman, young and old.

While we were thus lounging and chatting, Mr. B., the eldest of the group, though the youngest in vivacity, stepped forward and said: "I don't know as my proposition will suit; but I was reminded by the heat of the sun, on the east side of the piazza, that this is just the day to 'slay' alligators. That 'Indian River' hunter, who was here yesterday, said that the time to hunt ''gators,' was on a 'right smart hot day, along any of the creeks in Florida;' and I learned from him that the little steamer we see moored on the other side of the wharf there, can be chartered for shooting excursions up the creeks in this vicinity. Now I vote that we secure her for to-day; take our present number, which is as good a company as we can get together, and go for a sail and a shot at the reptiles. The ladies, I am sure, would be well entertained; the scenery up those creeks is exquisite; there is not the least danger sailing such a day as this, and even the most disposed to sea-sickness could not possibly get up a sick on such calm water. And, ladies," he continued, "when you behold the natural beauties of the place, you will be amply repaid for any timidity you may experience, embarking on the little craft. There's the mouth of the creek over yonder, right between those two large palmettos, that we see directly across the river. Now is the 'accepted time;' everything propitious; just the day for alligators; what say you, shall we go?"

"Oh! yes, that will be gorgeous! Let's go alligator shooting," said the sprightly Miss S., as she rose from her seat with a jump.

"None for me, I thank you," remarked the mother of the young lady. "I shall not risk what's left of me"—Mrs. S. was not corpulent—"in an egg-shell like that, among a whole family of those 'horrid creatures.'"

Some approved, others disapproved the project; but a goodly number were for going, and accordingly we began making preparations. The gentlemen hurried for their guns, the ladies for their broad-brimmed hats and lunch baskets, while Mr. B. and myself engaged the services of the captain of the little steamer. Through our eagerness for the little "fray," we were very expeditious, and it was hardly an hour before we were embarked on the "Curlew," and casting off. The "Curlew" was a cosy little boat about 80 feet in length, and drew two feet of water. She had but two rooms, a cabin and an engine room, the wheel being entirely unhoused. She was a propeller, and could make about six miles an hour. The deck was quite low. She seemed peculiarly adapted for hunting. The "Cap," a genial native, and two stalwart "darkeys" composed the crew.

After a delightful sail of an hour, over the rippling waters of that beautiful river, we arrived at the mouth of "'Gator Creek.' The inevitable, "Oh! how lovely!" came from the ladies as we plowed through the tall reeds at the entrance, and came suddenly on a view of fairy-like grandeur. A calm stretch of water environed by tall oaks, that "bearded with moss, and in garments gray," overhung and were mirrored in the glassy surface, and studded with the peeping heads of "bonnets," among which, basking in the sun, floated several of the objects of our visit; their dark heads presenting the appearance of water-soaked logs. Our enchantment was broken by the sharp crack of a rifle, a loud splash, and the quiet remark of the "Cap." in his native dialect: "I reckon he's done fur." We were quickly awakened to a realization of what we were there for, and were now on the alert with cocked guns and straining eyes, to "let drive" at anything that looked like an alligator.

"Jake," said the "Cap." to one of his men, "cast off the punt and fetch the critter aboard, thet is, ef the ladies and gents would like to see him."

"Yes," was the unanimous response; "bring him on board; we want to take all we shoot back to the hotel, and make a show."

Jake accordingly launched the skiff and pushed off in the direction of the troubled water, which had been lashed into a foam by the reptile's muscular tail, taking with him a long sharp boat-hook and a piece of stout rope. When he arrived at that place where he supposed the "varmint" to have sunk, he commenced feeling about on the bottom on the creek. After a few moments' sounding, he indicated by his mannevers that he had found him. The pole was raised and plunged into the water, a muscular effort of the strong back of the negro, a hand over hand movement on the pole, and a black mass appeared above the surface. The darkey then bent over the gunwale, affixed a noose around the the body, and tying it to the stern of the boat towed it to the steamer. We were watching and waiting eager to get a nearer view of the ungainly monster we had heard so much about; for it must be remembered that we were all novices at this sport, as will more forcibly appear hereafter. We all lent a hand and hauled the old fellow on to the deck of the steamer, and as the ladies were afraid he might possibly come to life again, we anchored him to the smoke-stack. Although there was no doubt but that he had given up the ghost, we were little averse to handling him, and were content to look him over at a distance. I will not attempt to describe him; I don't think I could. I shall refer my readers to his "picture" to be found in all books on "Birds, Beasts, and Reptiles." I know however, that he was four feet long, and that his raised eye-sockets and generous mouth reminded me of the Irishman's "bird," the frog.

Of course the boat had been stopped during this transaction; but now that we had thoroughly examined and indelibly stamped upon our memories the lineaments of our friend, the alligator's face, we were ready and rather eager to proceed, and endeavor to shoot one ourselves.

You may be sure we were on the *qui vive* after this, each trying by a close look-out to get the first sight and shot at the next one that should come in view. We had not long to wait. The bell sounded to "stop her," and the voice of the darkey pilot was heard to say:

"Dar's a gator."

"Where? where?" came from all sides.

"Right ober dar in dem bonnets," exclaimed Ben, the engineer, who had shut off steam and was pointing out of the window of his cuddy to a bunch of pads on our left.

All eyes were turned in that direction; they looked and looked, but not one of all the party could see any thing that resembled an alligator. I had been stretching my neck vainly for some time, when just as Mr. J. was remarking that he never knew his eyes to go back on him so before, I happened to spy a little black object just above the surface of the water and almost buried in the pads. "I see him," I cried, and almost simultaneously I took a quick, steady aim, and fired. A tremendous convulsion of the water; a loud cry of "You've fixed him," and the big body floated apparently lifeless.

"Would you like to hev Jake git him fur ye, Mr. M.?" said the Cap.

"Yes, by George, I want *him!*" I said, flushed with pride at what was really a fine shot, and rather unexpected.

The usual routine was gone through with, and the "six-footer" was hoisted to a place beside his fellow. He was shot directly back of the shoulder, and the loquacious commander informed us that that and the soft part of the head about the eye were the only vulnerable parts. After I had looked him over, and indulged in a little reverie of the triumph of taking home a *real alligator*, that I had shot myself, I walked forward for another chance. The ladies down below were as happy as happy could be, and were continually conversing at the top of their voices with us above. Under ordinary circumstances this would have been very pleasant, but as we were hunting alligators, and as that required comparative silence, we did not encourage them. With the delightful sensation created by the motion of the boat through the water, the natural loveliness of the place, and the pleasant excitement kept up by the crack of our rifles, we thought them sufficiently entertained.

Many amusing incidents occurred on the trip; among which was a polite dispute between the "Dr." and Mr. B. as to which had hit: both having fired at the same time. The controversy was going on while Jake was bringing the victim from the water.

"We can tell positively by the size of the hole," said the Dr. "If he has got my pill in him, he'll show it; if you killed him, the hole will be a small one, as your 'Ballard' don't carry a ball bigger than a buckshot."

The reptile was taken on board and examined, rolled over and examined again, but not a trace of a wound could be found.

"Ha! ha!" said Mr. B., "he died laughing at our shots."

We could not account for this singular death, until that "old hand at the business," the "Cap," came on deck, and after a close scrutiny, turned the reptile on his back and discovered to us a triangular cut of about half an inch, directly under the lower jaw. The reason we "greenies" had not seen it was that the flesh had closed up and staunched the blood. We left this one piled on top of the rest, and were debating as to who was the author of his death, when Mr. B., who had commenced to reload, was considerably taken aback on finding that his rifle had not been discharged. The prize was consequently awarded to the "Dr." This caused a hearty laugh at the expense of Mr. B. It was interrupted by a shriek from the ladies, and looking around, we saw that the subject of the discussion had come to life, and was making for his native element. We were just in time to secure him. We took him home with us, and he lived for a week, a great source of amusement and curiosity to the visitors at the hotel.

Frequently the puffing of the engine would startle a beautiful water-turkey from the thick foliage along the shore—or a flock of buzzards from the carcass of some defunct alligator!

At every marshy opening that intervened, flocks of wild duck would take flight with their harsh quark!—quark! and light in the meadows, over which numerous white crane and curlew were scaling about; while the clatter of the rail and the piping of the plover were heard in the tall reeds, which furnish a canopy to the slimy retreat of the alligators, whose "slides" appear at intervals along the glistening banks.

Occasionally we came upon the deadly water moccasion, coiled upon the shore taking his afternoon nap; awakened by the noise of the paddles, he would raise his wicked little head and show needle-like fangs, that caused a 'shiver de freeze' to pass over the system. At times we would frighten turtles from the dead logs that lay along the stream, again we would see whole families of young alligators, of all sizes stretched along the trunks of trees that had been overthrown by the fierce gales that at times pass over this section of the country. We found them more difficult to approach when "high and dry;" they didn't seem so self-possessed as when in the water, and would flop off and go to the bottom before we got within gunshot.

Thus we sailed for six miles, wrought up to gentle pitch of excitement all the time by some new object or circumstance. The tropical aspect of the country and the soft air were so different from our Northern clime, and so engaging, that when we had nothing to shoot at, we passed our time commenting upon the many curious forms of Nature's handiwork presented to us in the trees, shrubs, moss and vines. And the birds we saw—birds of the most brilliant plumage; what a treat to the eye of a sportsman! How shall I describe their effect upon the ladies? It nearly set them wild when a heron shot across the bow of the boat, or when they saw a paroquet in his coat of many colors as he sat gossipping among the branches.

Arrived at the place where navigation ceased, we landed, and having constructed a picnic table, we arranged the contents of the baskets and proceeded to discuss the lunch and the lovely spot we were in—we were isolated from the world as it were. Here was plenty of food for imagination, and we devoured it with as much relish as our natural food. A silence pervaded this shady nook, unbroken save by the joyous notes of its feathered inhabitants and our own voices, that accorded strangely. What pleasant thoughts we had as we reclined beneath those giant palms; all was sweet oblivion to care and sorrow; mind and body were at rest, the color of the healthy cheeck was heightened; the pale face of the invalid, even, assumed a ruddy hue; and the hypochondriac for once forgot himself.

After a stroll through the woods, collecting flowers and moss, we re-embarked, and started on our homeward course. The sun had gone down, the alligators had "retired," and the forests had put on a cloak of somber hue. The change was remarkable; so different from our upward trip. In order to drive off the impressiveness caused by this revolution of nature, the singers of the party struck up some lively songs, that with a pleasant conversation shortened the distance home.—*Portland Transcript.*

New Publications.

THE ALDINE. A Typographic Art Journal. Volume V. New York: James Sutton & Co. 1873.

The *Aldine*, as most of our readers are aware, is a mohthly publication, edited by the poet Richard H. Stoddard. The present volume contains the twelve numbers of the last year, neatly bound, and makes an unusually attractive book. The illustrations are so numerous and beautiful, the typography so absolutely perfect, that we know of no similar publication which can approach it in excellence and beauty. And while it is unequaled in the points we have mentioned, the *Aldine* is also worthy of great praise for its choice reading matter. There are a good many stories and tales translated from the German, and some from the French and Spanish, all of which have a freshness and originality which is very pleasing. There are also many well known American contributors—Julian Hawthorne, son of the eminent novelist, E. C. Stedman, Elizabeth Stoddard, and others. We know of no other illustrated work which for $8 will give the purchaser as much satisfaction as the *Aldine*, and we commend it to those who are thinking of making a handsome present to their friends as just what they want.

A LIBRARY OF FAMOUS FICTION, embracing the Nine Standard Master-pieces of Imaginative Literature (unabridged). With an Introduction by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Illustrated. New York and San Francisco: J. B. Ford & Co. 1873. 8vo., pp. 1065. Sold only by subscription.

This large and beautifully bound volume comprises "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Gulliver's Travel," "Paul and Virginia, "Elizabeth," "Picciola," "Undine," "Vathek," and "Tales from the Arabian Nights." An excellent compilation truly, and one which can not fail to meet the approval of all lovers of imaginative literature. Every one has read the "Pilgrim's Progress," every boy "Robinson Crusoe," and many are familiar with the others; but those who have not read the touching story of "Paul and Virginia," the exquisite "Picciola," the "Vicar of Wakefield," pronounced by many unrivalled among novels, the story of Elizabeth's wonderful heroism, and the rest, will never regret the time spent on "these volumes of fiction, which the world without dissent has placed in the first rank and made classic."

THE ARTIST'S LOVE. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. And stories by her sister, Mrs. Frances Henshaw Baden. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. From A. Roman & Co.

The "Artist's Love" is a very sad story of a young and innocent girl's unfortunate career. The other stories, fifty-two in number, are brief and of various degrees of interest. The book will doubtless be popular with those who are fond of light literature.

HIS RIGHT TO THE BED.—One night a judge, a military officer, and a minister, applied for lodgings at an inn where there was but one spare bed, and the landlord was called upon to decide which had the best claim of the three.

"I have lain fifteen years in the garrison at E.," said the officer.

"I have sat as judge twenty years at R.," said the judge.

"With your leave, gentlemen, I have stood in the ministry twenty-five years at N.," said the minister.

"That settles the dispute," said the landlord. "You, Mr. Captain, have lain fifteen years—you, Mr. Judge, have sat twenty years—but the aged pastor has stood five-and-twenty years, so he has certainly the best right to the bed."

Mrs. Greeley.

SKETCH OF HER LIFE AND CHARACTER.

Mrs. Greeley, who died November 1, 1872, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1814. She was somewhat younger than her husband, who was sixty-one on the 3d of last February. Her maiden name was Mary Cheney Young.

In her youth she came to New York and established a school, boarding at the Graham House, where she first met Mr. Greeley. He was then conducting the *New Yorker*. Their acquaintance ripened into affection and they were soon engaged. Mr. Greeley and Miss Cheney were married July 5, 1836, in Warrenton, N. C., where she was engaged in teaching school. Mr. Greeley has two children living—Miss Ida and Miss Gabrielle.

Mrs. Prof. Youmans told me last winter that Mrs. Greeley was once very beautiful. For years she had been an invalid. During her life she was always eccentric, showing spells of stoicism, and then love and kindness, to Mr. Greeley. She was a woman of iron will and Spartan endurance.

When I asked Mrs. Youmans what caused Mrs. Greeley's unequal temperament, she replied:

"Well, she was born in the ordinary walks of life. The Cheneys were Litchfield county farmers. She came from the toiling millions, the starting point of all American nobility. She once had a very strong will, but sickness has broken her constitution, and she was governed entirely by impulse. Her eccentricities are strikingly peculiar. She was formerly accustomed to occupation, and even to hard work, as a mother and head of a family, but of late years Mr. Greeley's financial position prevents the necessity of labor on her part, and her mind has become ecccentric."

"Was she like Mr. Greeley?" I asked.

"Yes, there was a great similarity, they were well mated. She was full of new ideas, brave enough to carry out any theory which she believed to be true, even against the whole world. She entered into all of Mr. Greeley's cold water and vegetarian theories with a zeal worthy of a Roman mother. Mr. Greeley tells even now, with great pride, with what Spartan stoicism Mrs. Greeley used to preside before company at their simple Grahamite meal, when he was running the *New Yorker*, in 1838."

"How do you mean?" I inquired.

"Why, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Greeley ate meat or drank tea or coffee. Their diet consisted of Graham bread, boiled beans and salt, and cold water, and Mr. Greeley often amused us by telling how Mrs. Greeley acted when she had friends to visit her from the country."

"How was that?"

"Well, she would set her little table with Graham bread, milk, beans, salt, and water, and when they all sat down she would never apologize, or even explain anything, but talk very intelligently and leave the dinner to explain itself.

"Sometimes," said a friend of the family, "Mr. Greeley used to suggest to Mrs. Greeley that some explanation ought to be made to the visitors, but she would look up very seriously and say: 'No, Horace, what is good enough for us is good enough for them.' 'The result was,' Mr. Greeley used to say, laughing, 'that people who came to stay a week generally stood our vegetarian diet about two days, and never repeated the visit till compelled to. They were never tempted back by rich living.'"

During all Mrs. Greeley's sickness Mr. Greeley has watched over her with patient devotion. Sometimes during the past years she has been very queer in her notions, but he has never fretted nor chided her.

"What were Mrs. Greeley's peculiarities?" I asked an intimate friend of the family.

"She had an iron will, and often took it into her head to carry out certain radical ideas at any cost. Once," continued the friend, "I went up to Chappaqua to spend Sunday. Mrs. Greeley had two goats at the station, and she thought no one could drive them to the farm but Horace, so he, to humor her, walked the whole distance and drove them in. She was the soul of honor and integrity, and would never submit to a dishonest or tricky action on the part of any one else. During the ride from the station to the farm, she inquired of the driver his price, and, when she found he wanted to take a dollar's advantage of her, she refused to pay it, and we all got out and walked the rest of the distance——"

"And Mr. Greeley?"

"Why, after a while, in he came with the goats. He neither smiled at the idea, nor complained of the long walk. In fact, in the treatment of Mrs. Greeley, and her eccentricities, he is the best man I ever knew. He never forgets himself, but waits on her with all the devotion of a young lover. Indeed, there is something grand in Mr. Greeley's devotion to his wife. He says that he had hard work to get her, that he married her for love, and that he shall always love her, sick or well."

How true this has proved! Four days have passed and Mr. Greeley has watched faithfully by the bedside of his wife.

Mrs. Greeley had some peculiar ideas, which her future biographer will no doubt notice. She believed in nature, and in letting nature alone. She used to believe that children ought to be brought up in a state of nature, untrameled by clothing.

In her religious belief Mrs. Greeley was a strong Universalist. She believed thoroughly in rewards and punishments as we go along, and that if the wicked escape the penalties of the legal code, that conscience, "which doth make cowards of us all," will inflict penalties of a secret sting. In the end she believed in the universal salvation of all mankind, but she thought, with Ben Adhem, that he whose name was writ "as one who loved his fellow men" would one day, in the purer world beyond, "lead all the rest." Religion with her was not in the cant of creeds, but in the grander acts of such great philanthropists as Wilberforce and Howard—in the sublime stoopings of the Christ child when he bends to lift a struggling orphan from the gutter, or grandly and bravely breaks the shackles of the slave.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, now in Europe, will return in March, and, Dame Grundy says, will be married to a Brooklyn young lady.

Jesuit Missionaries 170 Years Ago.

Although heaven has been so liberal to the inhabitants of California (Lower California, belonging to Mexico), and the earth produces spontaneously all that in other places can only be gained by great toil and labor, there is yet no instance of their accumulating the wealth of the country. Content to obtain what is necessary for the support of life, they give themselves little care for anything beyond it. The country is thickly inhabited in the interior and along the northern coast; and, although there are scarcely any settlements but contain twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty families, yet they have no dwellings. The shade of the trees defends them from the heat of the sun during the day, and they construct from the branches and foliage a kind of roof to protect them from unpleasant weather in the night. During the winter they shut themselves up in caves, which are hollowed out in the ground; and there they remain, many together, differing but little from the beasts. The men are entirely naked—at least, those whom we have seen. They bind around their heads a band of very delicate workmanship, or a kind of net-work; and they carry round their necks, and sometimes in their hands, for ornament, different figures of mother-of-pearl, equally well executed, and with much taste, mingled with small berries, somewhat as we do the beads of a rosary. Their arms were the bow-and-arrows and the spear; but these they always carry in their hands, sometimes for the chase and sometimes for defense against their enemies—for the inhabitants of the different villages are almost always at war with each other.

The women are clothed a little more modestly, wearing, from the waist to the knees, a kind of apron woven from reed, like a very fine mat. They cover their shoulders with the skins of beasts, and have upon their heads, like the men, a very delicate net-work. These nets are so convenient, that our soldiers use them to fasten their hair. They have also, like the men, collars of mother-of-pearl, mingled with the stones of fruits and shells, hanging as low as their belts, and bracelets of the same materials as the collars.

The usual employment of both men and women is spinning. The thread is formed from fibrous herbs, which supply to them the place of linen or hemp; or from stringy substances which they find in the rinds of certain fruits. Of the fine thread they make the ornaments we have already mentioned, and of the coarse kind they manufacture bags for different purposes, and nets for fishing. Besides this, the men, with different kind of herbs, the fibers of which are very close, and which they have great skill in using, make a kind of dish and kitchen utensils, very novel, and of all sizes. The smallest piece serve for cups, the medium size for plates and dishes, and sometimes for parasols, with which the women cover their heads; the largest are used as baskets to gather their fruits, and sometimes as pots and basins in which to cook them. But they take the precaution, while these vessels are over the fire, to keep them constantly moving, for fear the flames should touch them, in which case they would be immediately burned.

The Californians are full of vivacity, and have a natural talent for raillery. Of the latter they gave us proofs when we commenced instructing them; for as soon as we made any mistake in their language, they began at once to banter and mock us. After they had held more communication with us, they contented themselves with honestly pointing out the errors which had escaped us. And as to the meaning of a doctrine, when the time came for us to explain the mysteries of our faith, or certain points of moraltiy which were at variance with their prejudices or ancient errors, they waited for the preacher after the sermon, and disputed with him with both power and wit. If he advanced forcible arguments, they listened with docility; and if he was able to convince them, they submitted, and followed the instructions prescribed them. We have not found among them any form of government, and scarcely any of religion, or of religious worship. They offer prayers to the moon; and cut off their hair, which they give to their priests, who use it in different rites of superstition. Each family makes its own laws, according to its taste; and it is this, apparently, which causes them so often to be engaged in conflicts with each other.—*Overland Monthly for February.*

THE BRITISH MUSEUM EDIFICE.—The Museum of to-day appropriately harmonizes in its exterior with the extent and value of its contents. Its frontage on Great Russell Street—which by-the-way, is one of the dirtiest and narrowest of London streets despite its sounding name—is no less than three hundred and seventy feet. Between the building and the street is a spacious paved court, bounded by high gilded railings. At the gate is a little porter's lodge, and here stands a very British looking porter, to observe that those who enter are respectable and orderly in behavior. The building itself comprises a centre and two very broad wings; the whole is surrounded by a lofty colonnade of forty-four plain columns, with sculptured capitals, beneath which, in the central sections, is a spacious portico, reached by a wide flight of steps. Over the main entrance is to be observed a large pediment, upon which appears an allegorical group representing "The progress of Civilization," the work of Sir Richard Westmacott. This immense building is so dimmed, begrimed, and made sombre by the fogs and gusts and long dreary storms of London, that unless one looks closely he is not likely to observe the materials which compose it. These are immense blocks of stone, of which an English writer says: "Since the days of Trajan or Hadrian no such stones have been used as those employed at the Brisish Museum, where eight hundred stones, of from five to nine ton's weight form the front. Even St. Paul's Cathedral contains no approach to these magnitudes." It is only when you have entered the court and approached near to the edifice that you realize how vast it is; then it seems to dwarf the palaces and cathedrals, the public offices and club-houses, which have before seemed so imposing to the wanderer among London monuments. The extent of the building can not, however, be judged from view, and the seven acres which it covers can only be appreciated after the tour of the many galleries has quite exhausted the sight-seer in legs, eyes, and mind.—*Harper's Magazine.*

ANECDOTES.

HOW OLD 'SQUIRE B—— SQUELCHED THE LAWYER.—Old 'Squire B—— was a self-made lawyer, farmer and philosopher, much after the Greeley make-up. Settled among the barren, rocky hills of Maine, where extreme shrewdness or scratch hard was absolutely necessary to prevent starvation, time and circumstances had served to sharpen many original qualities that go to make up the witty, sarcastic lawyer, without a regular education. He had read much, and went about with dirty clothes, much as all philosophers do. In fact, the hat and coat had existed nearly as long as the owner, while the shirts were usually changed after they had been worn out. As a whole, the old 'Squire was considered the intellectual prodigy of the town. In the petty trials before smaller Courts, the small lawyers of the neighboring towns had waked up his cutting sarcasm once each, and shut down.

After a time, circumstances drew him into the Circuit Court, to defend a poor widow's right in property, against the encroachments of a certain scion of one of the aristocratic families at the State capital. He was pitted against a young, diamond-pinned, ruffle-shirted pink of propriety, educated beyond his calibre to bear, and exceedingly pompous, with conceit and cheek enough to make a member of the ring. The old 'Squire was making a hard fight, with his shrewdness pitted against the greenbacks of his opulent antagonist. He had succeeded in unmasking some things that were rather damaging to the plaintiff's interests; and to divert attention from the points in question, Diamond-pin began to throw out cursory allusions in regard to the old 'Squire's personal appearance.

The old man, like McClellan, kept up a "masterly inactivity," and let him spin.

Flunkey found his scheme was working somewhat, and resolved at one fell swoop to lay his antagonist *hors di combat*. Flinging his well-dressed body into majestic poise, he abruptly inquired:

"Mr. B——, how often do you change your shirt?"

The Court was in a titter.

"About once in a fortnight," rejoined B——.

A loud laugh followed, and then the Court seemed to be waiting for a fresh sally, when the old 'Squire asked his majesty how often he changed his?

Imitating the drawl of his antagonist, Diamond-pin condescended to inform him that he usually put on a clean shirt as often as once in twenty-four hours. The Court was silent.

With a look of astonishment on his face, the old 'Squire came to his feet, and deprecatingly pointed his attenuated finger at his conceited antagonist, said:

"Why, you dirty cuss; you dirty fourteen shirts to my one."

The roars of laughter that followed were irrepressible. Diamond-pin subsided, and the case proceeded. The widow came off triumphant. Now, when Flunkey puts on airs, it is only necessary to mention the name of old 'Squire B——, and he immediately relapses into a thoughtful silence.

GETTING A SMOKE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—As the train for Lowell started out of the depot in Boston, recently, a well-dressed man walked through the smoking-car, and, as his hand was at the door, indicating his purpose to pass into the next car, he suddenly stopped, as if uncertain as to his whereabouts, and exclaimed, in a loud, clear voice, "Is this the smoking-car?" One or two persons nodded, and as many more answered, "Yes;" but the answers were not understood in the noise and obscurity, so he asked again, "Is this the smoking-car?" This time the answers were satisfactory. The man wheeled around, and in the same clear voice inquired, "Has anybody got a pipe?" The inquiry made a second time brought the pipe. But this was not enough, and he now inquired, "Has any gentleman some tobacco?" Smokers are generally generous, and he did not have long to wait; a gentleman who was quietly enjoying his meerschaum extended to the fellow a generous "hand" of the desired article, while there was a visible smile on the faces of all around at the extensive exhibition of "cheek." But this was not all. The fellow had no knife; so, standing with his borrowed pipe in one hand and his begged tobacco in the other, he again coolly called out, "Any one lend me a knife?" His inquiry was not in vain; a knife was extended, and with this borrowed stock he at last loaded his pipe for a cheap smoke, which we hope he enjoyed to his entire satisfaction. We did not see him borrow a match to light his pipe, but have no doubt he did so. If that chap does not succeed in this world, it will hardly be because he is too modest and diffident.—*Vox Populi.*

ANECDOTE OF GEN. GRANT.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial* says:

"A volunteer soldier of the late war, with whom I am acquainted, a man of truth and honor, who was with General Grant at Vicksburg, and other important places, tells the following: 'A fop of a Lieutenant, with a $300 suit on his back, kicked a soldier, who, among others, was unloading a boat, but, as the Lieutenant thought, was rather slow. A common-looking man, without shoulder-straps, walked up to him and inquired of him the company and regiment to which he belonged. He named them. Said the man without shoulder-straps, 'Go and report yourself to your superior officer, dismissed by order of General Grant.' The Lieutenant departed crest-fallen, and the General rolled up his sleeves and assisted the boys to unload the boat.'"

HOW HE WAS SILENCED.—At a recent meeting in which there was much religious interest, an old man gave expression to his joy by shouting, and continued it until it began to interrupt the services. Brother H. said to Brother W., "Go stop that old man's noise." He went to him and spoke a few words, and the shouting man at once became quiet. Brother H. asked Brother W., "What did you say to the old man that quieted him so promptly?" Brother W. replied, "*I asked him for a dollar for foreign missions!*"

The library of Mr. Edwin Forrest was a complete store-house of dramatic literature. Yet his knowledge was not confined to that class of literature. He was a good classical scholar, and well read in the arts and sciences. His library was his home—a resting-place he loved.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

MURMURING.—I was tired of washing dishes; I was tired of drudgery. It had always been so, and I was dissatisfied. I never sat down a moment to read that Jamie didn't want a cake, or a piece of paper to scribble on, or a bit of soap to make bubbles. "I'd rather be in prison," I said one day, "than have my life teased out so," as Jamie knocked my elbow, when I was writing to a friend.

But a morning came when I had one plate less to wash, one chair less to set away in the dining-room; when Jamie's little crib was put away in the garret, and it has never come down since. I had been unusually fretful and discontented with him that damp May morning that he took the croup. Gloomy weather gave me the headache, and I had less patience than at any other time. By-and-by, he was singing in another room, "I want to be an angel;" and presently rang out that metallic croup. I never hear that hymn since that it don't cut me to the heart; for the croup-cough rings out with it. He grew worse toward night, and when my husband came home he went for the doctor. At first he seemed to help him, but it merged into inflammatory croup, and was soon over.

"I ought to have been called in sooner," said the doctor.

I have a servant to wash the dishes now; and when a visitor comes, I can sit down and entertain her, without having to work all the time. There is no little boy worrying me to open his jack-knife, and there are no shavings. The magazines are not soiled with looking at the pictures, but stand prim and neat on the reading-table just as I leave them.

"Your carpet never looks dirty," say weary-worn mothers to me.

"Oh, no," I mutter to myself, "there are no muddy little boots to dirty it now."

But my face is as weary as theirs—weary of sitting in my lonesome parlor at twilight, weary of watching for the little arms that used to twine around my neck; for the curls that brushed against my cheeks; for the young laugh that rang out with mine, as we watched the blazing coal-fire, or made rabbits with the shadow on the wall, waiting merrily together for papa to come home. I have the wealth and ease I longed for, but at what price? And when I see other mothers with grown-up sons driving to town or church, and my gray hair, I think what might have been, had I murmured less at the providence of God.

Reader—young mother you may be—had you heard this mother tell her story, you would have felt disposed with the writer to say: "I will be more patient with my little ones—I will murmur less."

Dr. Philip Karel, physician to the Emperor of Russia, has a record of 200 cases, treated by himself and others, in which milk was the chief and often the sole remedy. He claims that in impoverishment of the blood, in all dropsies, asthma, pulmonary catarrh, neuralgia arising from disorders of intestinal canal, and in certain diseases of the liver, milk is the surest and best remedy. He gives three or four times a day from two to six ounces of skimmed milk, forbidding all other nourishment.

MOTHS.—The simplest and best way of preserving woolens through the summer from the destruction of moths, is to wrap them well up, after brushing and beating them, in cotton or linen cloths. The moths can pass neither. Two covers, well wrapped around, and secured from the air, will be sufficient. An old sheet will answer.

COLD SLAW.—Cut the cabbage rather fine into a basin or large bowl; sprinkle a little salt over; then with a potato-masher thoroughly bruise the cabbage; then take three tablespoonfuls sugar; half pint best sweet cream; four tablespoonfuls vinegar; stir well together and mix through the cabbage. The cabbage should not be too green. Many persons do not know the value of cream in cooking; it is far preferable to butter in a great many things.

A NICE CAKE.—Take two and one-half pounds flour, one and one-fourth pounds pulverized white sugar, ten ounces fresh butter, five eggs well beaten, one-eighth ounce carbonate of ammonia, one pint of water. Milk is better, if you have it. Roll out, cut in cakes and bake. While yet hot, dredge over with coarse sugar.

The Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, who writes good letters to the Boston *Journal*, says that, among his other peculiarities, Henry Ward Beecher never furnishes his choir with the hymns. He told Mr. Camp, the leader, that he didn't know when he went into the pulpit what he was going to preach; how, then, could he furnish the hymns? "Can't you give me some clew?" "If I did that, you would know what I was going to preach; and if you knew that, I would not preach it." He has no idea what hymn he will sing when the sermon is ended; so the Plymouth choir sing without the slightest rehearsal. While it is true that Mr. Beecher prepares most of his sermons on Sunday—for he says he "likes his bread hot"—he not unfrequently changes his whole plan after he gets into the pulpit. The papers often furnish him with a theme for discourse. Mr. Beecher is one of the finest talkists in the world, and he can talk as well on one subject as another, with warning or without warning.—*Bazar.*

Of Vice-President Colfax, Miss Laura Ream writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* that she had a chat with him, in which he said: "I stood to-day on the very spot in the Senate-chamber where I made my first reports for the Indianapolis *Journal*. It was then owned by Mr. Douglas, and he gave me $2 a day for my services. I remember pleading with him for another dollar. I had to pay $4 a week for my board, and with that and the expense of clothes, and coming here and returning home, I could not very well see my way clear. When I insisted on the other dollar Mr. Douglas said to me: 'You don't seem to consider the advantages you enjoy; you are in a way to make valuable acquaintance. See what Albert S. White has come to. He was once a reporter. You may be a member of Congress some day. Who knows?' I frankly confess," continued Mr. Colfax, "that I said to him in reply, 'I will give all my chances of being a member of Congress for the other dollar a day.'"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Herr Strauss, the king of the waltz, will shortly give the world his "Reminiscences of America," through a publisher in Prague.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The impression continues to prevail that we have entered upon a year of considerable prosperity. The opening season is one of peculiar promise to the industrial interests of the Pacific Slope, and parties well posted are figuring out very fair prospective results, predicated upon the exhibit of last year's business, as elaborately detailed in our Annual Review of the commercial interests of this coast, and which appeared on the 17th inst. Experts claim that with a productive working population of only 40,000 souls, we will market for sale and export a money value of $60,000,000 of Wheat, Wool, Wine, Cotton, etc., over and above the consumptive wants of our people. This, be it remembered, is exclusive of our mineral product, which will swell the exports to one hundred millions of dollars. Where, then, upon the face of the globe can be found a people producing such an enormous percentage of wealth, and where but in the wheat-growing banner State of the Union—California—can such grain crops be raised and at so little expense per acre.

The American clipper ship Young America, Capt. Cumming, has again accomplished another rapid voyage, having made the run from Liverpool here in the unprecedented passage of 99 days. She will have quick dispatch, taking a return cargo of Wheat to the United Kingdom. This ship was chartered a year ago for Liverpool at £3, deemed at that time a very high freight and a favorite charter, but a variety of circumstances, resulting from bounteous crops and a scarcity of tonnage, carried freights up to an exorbitant figure, and, with many fluctuations, they again rule at £4 and upward.

The export movement in breadstuff continues without abatement. In fact, more ships have already cleared in January than ever before in a single month, and it is probable that fifty ships will be cleared for the United Kingdom before the 1st of February, carrying, in the aggregate, 1,500,000 centals, and swelling the grand total of Wheat shipments for seven months of the current harvest year to upward of 7,000,000 centals, of the value of $10,500,000.

The weather thus far during our planting season has been exceedingly propitious. There is now more Wheat sown than ever before, and on many thousands of acres the plant is now growing finely. Other farmers are busy plowing and seeding upon an extended scale, and, with a fortnight's continuance of this beautiful weather, vast tracts of land in addition will be sown, thus laying the foundation for the largest grain crop ever produced upon the Pacific Slope; and while our grain fields are being thus extended, increased attention is being given to cotton-growing. The *Southern Californian*, of the 10th inst., printed at Anaheim, says: "Most encouraging accounts are given of cotton-raising in California. In Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties the yield was a bale to the acre. The California Cotton Growers' Association have purchased 10,000 acres of land, near Bakersfield, and will plant this year 2,000 acres in cotton." We are also advised of other planters arranging to cultivate 500-acre plots of cotton, and in this way we hope to produce sufficient to enable us to employ profitably at least one cotton mill on an extensive scale. To this end, Donald McLennan and his associates are busy utilizing the large vacant factory building at the Mission, with a view to the introduction of cotton machinery, hoping, in another year, to make from California-grown Cotton all the flour-sacks used on this coast—no inconsiderable item of itself—besides making cotton drills and sheetings for the China trade. The great success attending heretofore and now the woolen-mills under the skillful management of Mr. McLennan, is a strong incentive to capitalists to render pecuniary aid by subscribing freely to the capital stock of the cotton company. In addition to the proposed cotton mill, inducements are elsewhere held out for the erection of other mills and factories, now much required by our people, with a view to utilize our Silk, Ramie, and other crops.

FLOUR—The ship Sumatra, in Macondray's line, has cleared for Hongkong, carrying the bulk of 10,122 barrels, contained in 37,252 qr and 1,619 hf sks, valued at $50,000. The Golden Age Mills—F. D. Conro & Son, proprietors—have just completed a cargo of 3,000 bbls Extra for Central American ports. The Golden Gate—Horace Davis & Co., proprietors—is the largest flouring mill in this city, having made last year upward of 143,000 bbls, while the entire city product was only about 310,000 bbls. We note sales of 1,000 bbls National Mills Superfine for export, private. Transactions for the week are largely confined to local sales of Extra, which we quote city brands at $6@6 25; country Extras, $5 50@5 75; Superfine, $5@5 25. Low shipping grades are in request for export to China at $4 25@4 75 ₱ 196 ℔s, according to quality. 2,500 bbls Vallejo Starr Mills Extra sold for Central America, per Legal Tender.

WHEAT—The receipts during the current month have been large and the export movement far greater than in any like period preceding. We are now loading nearly two ships per day, and will probably dispatch in all January 50 ships for the United Kingdom, each carrying more than one thousand tons of the finest grain. During the first week of this month, one or more cargoes of choice Wheat were secured at $2 12½@2 15, but since then prices have eased off, so that at this writing $2 05@2 10 would be deemed outside rates for choice. Freights have of late been vascillating. At one time during the current month £3 15s was reached, and then up, up until, at this writing, £4 15s is asked to Cork and a market. During the week under review, Wheat offerings have been moderate; nevertheless, several notable purchases, among them that of the R. T. crop, say 600 tons, sold at $2 05. We are also apprised of another purchase of 500 tons at $2 07½; another of 500 tons at $2 05. Besides these, other transactions have been concluded to the extent of 2,000 tons, in lots, within the range of $2, $2 02½@2 05 ₱ ctl, for average shipping parcels. Superfine coast, so called, is difficult of sale. Much of it being very dark; shippers are not willing to touch it. It is utilized for making low grades of Flour for export. Of this description about 10,000 sks have been sold in lots during the week, within the range of $1 67½@1 85 ₱ ctl, as extremes, the market closing very flat within the range of $1 85@2 ₱. Liverpool quotations, 12s 3d@12s 7d for average: 12s 10d@13s 2d for club.

BARLEY—The offerings are free and the demand light, holders seemingly anxious to sell and buyers reticent about purchasing. Coast parcels are particularly hard to place, much of it very dark, selling as low as $1 22½@1 35. Bright Feed, $1 30@1 35; Brewing, $1 37½@1 45 ₱ cental.

OATS—There is but a limited demand, with jobbing sales at $2@2 25 ₱ cental.

CORN—The supply is liberal, with sales of Yellow at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cental.

HAY—The supply is free. Cargo rates, $14@22. Extra choice jobbing at $23 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—The stock is very free, Reds selling at $1@1 15; extra choice Humboldts jobbing at $1 20@1 25; other kinds rule from 75c to $1 ₱ cental. Sweet, $1@1 20.

ONIONS—Our supply is light and prices are hardening; choice command 3c.

BRAN—The market is demoralized. Sales have been made as low as $17 50@20 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—There is a break in the market, sales making at $23@26 ₱ ton.

RYE—The demand is light, with small sales at $2@2 25 ₱ cental.

BEANS—The stock is light, with jobbing sales. We quote small White and Pea at $3 50@3 62½; large Butter, $4 50@4 75; Bayo, $3 25@3 60; Pink and Red, $4@4 25; Lima, $4@5 50; Castor, $2 50@3 ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—There is very little business, with small sales at 40@45c; jobbing at 50c for new.

WOOL—The demand is quite light. Sales for the week 50,000 ℔s. We quote choice Spring, 28@30c; Fall clip, 15@25c, according to quality and condition.

HIDES—The market is firm for Dry at 18@20c for selections; Salted, 8@10c.

BUCKWHEAT—There is little sale for this article at over $1 75 ₱ cental.

SEEDS—We quote clean Flax at 3c; Canary, 2½@5c; White Mustard, 1½@2c, and Brown do, 2@2½c ₱ ℔.

BEESWAX—There is but little doing at 21½@23c ₱ ℔.

HONEY—The best Los Angeles and San Diego is very scarce at 27½c, and other kinds at 12½@15c in the comb; strained, 10@17c ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—There is but little business at 6@6½c for Crude, and for Refined 8@9½c.

CORNMEAL—Small sales at 1½@2c ₱ ℔.

OILCAKE MEAL—In good demand at $25 ₱ ton from the mill, with the usual discount to the trade.

CATTLE—The markets are overstocked with Beef, which is selling at nominal prices, say 4@5c, the latter for the finest quality. Calves, 7@10c ₱ ℔. Hogs on foot are plentiful and the demand unusually lieht; quotable at 5½@5½c; do dressed, 7½@8c ₱ ℔. Mutton, 6@6½c.

POULTRY—There is a good demand for all kinds, which is expected to continue until after the Chinese New Year. Prices at date: Hens and Roosters, $6@9, as to size; Spring Chickens, $6@7; Ducks, tame, $10@12; Geese, tame, $12@15 ₱ dozen; Turkeys, 16@18c ₱ ℔; dressed Turkeys, 18@20c ₱ ℔; Hare, $2@3 75; Doves, 75c@$1 ₱ dozen; Wild Ducks, $1@3; Wild Geese, $2@3 per dozen; Quails, $2 ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Supplies of fresh new grass Roll Butter do not come forward as freely as was expected, but promise to be larger than ever at no distant day. Eastern firkin of choice quality is very scarce and is wanted. We quote choice California fresh roll Butter at 45@47½c; firkin do, 39@43c. California Cheese is in fair supply, selling at 13@16c. Fresh California Eggs are plentiful at 30@32½c. The last steamer from Oregon brought down 3,000 dozen, jobbing at 25c.

FRUIT—The market is well supplied with Apples. The prospect is now good for a plentiful crop of Strawberries early in February. Cranberries are in lessened supply and prices hardening—not a few recently repacked in kegs for summer use. Our stock of Dried Peaches, Plums, etc., is not large, though more plentiful of Apples; nevertheless we will be compelled to draw heavily on the East for Dried Apples before the summer is past. Rowe & Hall, commission merchants, furnish the following quotations: Apples—Choice, $1 00@1 50 ₱ box; common, 50@75c ₱ box. Pears—Winter Nelis, $2 00@2 50 ₱ box; other varieties, 75c@$1 25 ₱ box. Cranberries, $12 50@14 ₱ bbl. Oranges—Los Angeles, $2@3 00 ₱ M. Lemons—Sicily, $15 ₱ box; Los Angeles, $4@6 00 ₱ M. Limes, $20 ₱ M. Bananas, $3@4 ₱ bunch. Cocoanuts, $10@12 50 ₱ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 4½@7½c ₱ ℔ in sacks; 8½c in boxes; Peaches, 9@9½c ₱ ℔ in sacks; 9@10c in boxes; Apricots, 9@10c ₱ ℔; Pears, 6@8c ₱ ℔; Pitted, 10@12c ₱ ℔; Nectarines, 10@12½c ₱ ℔; Figs, black, 7@9c; Figs, white, 15@20c ₱ ℔; Blackberries, 7@8c ₱ ℔ for dried.

Items from the Danbury News.

A massive intellect on Nelson street did not have to clean the snow from his walk. He pinched his wife until she screamed, and the neighbors trod down the snow.

A pensive man with a basket full of new hats, was passing the Wooster House, Friday, when a quarter of a ton of beautiful snow slid from the roof into his basket. Not being a profane man his suffering was intense.

A writer in a European journal claims that pure water contains myriads of the germs of disease, visible only to the microscope. He says alcoholic liquor will kill these germs. There is no doubt of it, unless the germs are iron-plated, which it is not likely they are.

Kate Stanton, in her lecture on "The Loves of Great Men," asserts that the planets revolve around the sun by the influence of love like a child revolves about its parent. When the writer was a boy he used to revolve around his parent a good deal, and may have been incited thereto by love, but to an unprejudiced observer it looked powerfully like a trunk-strap.

A Hartford subscriber writes that he is just recovering from the small-pox, and will be on in a few days to renew his subscription. We hope he won't mind a little thing like that. We will send the paper and wait for the money. We will wait cheerfully. We ain't of that avaricious kind of people who will grab for money as if for very life. We despise such things. There's no earthly reason for his coming on; we will wait.

A young man writes for the best way to gain entrance to our most respectable families. We like to see our young people aim to improve themselves, and in no way can they do this as surely as by good books and the society of the refined. To gain entrance to our best families the easiest and most direct way would seem to be by the front door, although our young friend might tunnel under the sidewalk and come up through the cellar.

THE FOUNDATION OF A FORTUNE.—I remember three years ago telling of the great Larderel fortune. It is a pretty story, and, abridged, will bear repeating. The founder of the family was a peddler, grandfather of the young count and contessina, who are matching with illegitimate royalties and descendants of the families that count back their centuries of distinction. One day the peddler took off his pack under the trees in Maremma woods, and spread out his bread and meat for the noon-day meal. While eating he fell asleep, and his bread and meat rolled down on the earth. When he awakened, he picked it up and began eating. The first mouthful was so bitter that he could not swallow it. He found the cause was the earth in which it had rolled. He was an intelligent fellow, and his hobby was chemistry. He had a friend at Leghorn who was a druggist, and with whom he had studied out many a chemical secret. So the taste of the earth set his mind at work. He gathered a portion of the earth and put it in his pack. When he tramped back to Leghorn, he and his apothecary friend examined the earth and found his suspicions verified—the earth was full of soda and borax. The peddler took his savings and quietly bought the waste land in the Maremma forest, set up his manufactories, and made a princely fortune. In one of the galleries of the splendid Larderel palaces at Leghorn is a huge borax cornet, placed on a high gilt pedestal. Now the grand children of the clever old peddler who sold matches, tobacco, brandy, etc., are matching with the descendants of Medicis, Salviatis, and Savoy dukes.

SEDAN-CHAIRS.—Nearly contemporaneous with the introduction of hackney-coaches into England was that of the sedan-chair, by Sir Sanders Duncomb, in 1634. Sir Sanders, who had seen the vehicle abroad, obtained a patent for it in his own country, and prepared forty or fifty specimens for public use. Previous to this general introduction a contrivance of this kind had been used by the favorite Buckingham, to the great disgust of his countrymen, who indignantly averred that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the work of beasts. As soon, however, as this convenient means of locomotion was placed within reach of the public, they cheerfully forgot their aversion to the servile employment of their fellow-creatures, and the sedan-chair came into popular use. In the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century, says the editor of the "Book of Days," when the style of dress was highly refined, and the slightest derangement of the hair of either lady or gentleman was fatal, the sedan was in high favor in all European countries. Then was the exquisite fop, with his elegant silk clothes, nicely arranged toupee, and ample curls, as vain to take advantage of this luxurious carriage as any of the gentler (it would be incorrect to say softer) sex. The nobility and wealthy members of the middle class were accustomed to keep their own sedans, which were frequently of very elegant shape, and beautifully ornamented with carved or painted decorations. It must have been a fine spectacle when a train of these splendid sedans, filled with exquisitely dressed ladies and gentlemen, and attended by linkboys with flaring torches, passed at evening through the streets of London, Paris, or Madrid to some magnificent entertainment. When the party had alighted and vanished within doors, the linkboys thrust their flambeau into the large extinguishers which were placed beside the doors of the aristocratic mansions of that period, and withdrew to the nearest ale-house to wait until their services were required for the return home.—*Harper's Magazine.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

A CHAT UPON BUTTER.—"May I come down cellar and see you skim cream?" asked Mrs. Seeall, my opposite neighbor. It was not my custom to receive my friends in the cellar, and I hesitated a moment before I could cordially invite her to descend into the lower regions. She stood at the top of the stairs looking down upon me as I sat at a snowy white table skimming the thick, golden cream off from five or six pans of rich, Alderney milk, and as soon as I said "O, yes, come down if you like, but there is no chair to offer you," she ran down and seated herself upon the lower step of the stairs.

"There!" said she, "I came over this morning purposely to see you skim your milk-pans, and learn the secret of your making the best butter in the county. On these hot scalding mornings—mercury at eighty—my butter comes as soft as lard, and not much better flavored. Mr. Seeall declares that you have a peculiar knack in making 'gilt-edged' butter, and so I have determined to steal it."

I was not delighted to receive a call when I was going to make butter, but luckily we do not live in the Palace of Truth, and need not always speak it, so I quietly said, "I will call Katie to bring you a chair, not being able to stand up myself when at work; and as soon as these pans are skimmed I shall begin to churn, or rather Charley will do the work, and I superintend it."

"No, no! don't bring a chair," she exclaimed; "I'll look around and see how you manage affairs."

So she peeped into the milk-pans, standing upon the racks; lifted the cover of my cream-jar and smelled its contents, and then said:

"Well, that cream doesn't smell old or musty, but has a real nice nutty flavor. How many days has it stood?"

"This is the sixth day," I answered.

"I keep mine six days, and it always smells horribly," said she.

"Indeed!" replied I; "that will of course make the butter both smell and taste badly. If the cream is over thirty-six hours, it is to old for anything but the swill-pail. I skim milk morning, noon, and night, taking off the cream when the milk has just clabbered, and then it possesses a really delicious flavor. If, by any chance, a pan has been overlooked and stood too long, throw its contents to the pigs. Then I always put a table spoonful of salt into the first skimmings that go into the cream-jar, and take care not to drop the cream around the sides or edges of the jar, inside or out, and thus it is kept perfectly clean and sweet."

"What makes your cellar so sweet and dry? I do not perceive any damp, mouldy odor here; not a fly is to be seen; and the air is so pleasantly cool, that, were it mine, I would bring a rocking-chair and use it for my sitting-room," said Mrs. Seeall.

"Yes, it is pleasant," I replied. "In early spring its walls and ceiling were thoroughly swept down, and then covered with lime wash made yellow with copperas. This is one of the very best disinfectants, and keeps the rats and mice at a distance. Then once or twice a week, the shelves, table and stairs are scoured down with soap and sand, and rubbed dry as possible.

"By doing so, everything is kept sweet and clean, and there can be no bad odor. The soap, pork, cider, and vinegar barrels are in another part of the cellar. I would not have my milk-pans set near them, and the kerosene can is set far away. No one can make well-flavored, 'gilt-edged' butter, if the milk stands near such disagreeable neighbors. I often think that a great deal of bad butter is chargeable to the grocer rather than to the dairywoman; for it may leave her hands as sweet as nuts, and contract all sorts of disagreeable odors while awaiting a purchaser."

"Indeed," exclaimed she; "I never thought of that. The kerosene barrel stands right alongside of my milk-shelves, and Mr. Seeall has declared several times that the butter tasted like coal-oil."

"Few persons are aware of the peculiarity of milk and cream to take to themselves all extraneous odors. It is on account of this property that sour milk will take all the piny taste out of butter-firkins, and deodorize casks and firkins that are not sweet," replied I.

By this time the churn had been scalded out, and then cooled with ice-water, the cream turned in, and Charlie was rapidly revolving the dasher. Mrs. Seeall watched all the operations with careful eyes, and while I pounded the salt, she examined some bundles of dried sweet-clover which laid upon the upper shelf of the rack, and were also scattered among the pans.

"Now, Mrs. Cary!" she exclaimed, "what are these herbs? I first thought it was some kind of mint, but it smells like new-mown hay, and that is what your butter tastes like."

They are bundles of the blossoming sweet-clover, which keeps its perfume all the year, and is always so delicious to me that I perfume my linen chest with it, and also my handkerchief drawer, and am often asked what perfume I use that is so pleasant. This season I thought I might keep my cellar more fragrant, so I gathered large bundles of it, and partly dried them in a warm upper room, then scattered them about here, and I have been quite satisfied with the result."

The welcome sound of the splash of the butter-milk now fell upon my ear, and I hastened to scrape down the inside of the churn, and let the butter collect. Churning in the cool temperature of the cellar had brought it of a good texture, and by rapidly reversing the crank, the butter-milk was pressed out and drawn off. A few minntes sufficed to work it all out; then several dipperfuls of cold water washed out with a few more revolutions of the dasher, all that remained. The salt, a table-spoonful to a quart of cream, was next added, and worked in well by my favorite Blanchard. Charlie's work was now finished, and he could run and play, while I was ready to take out the butter, after washing my hands thoroughly with Indian meal, hard soap and hot water, then dipping them into cold water to prevent the butter from adhering to them.

"And so that's the way you make butter!" cried Mrs. Seeall. "Well, I'm glad I came. I'll go home and do likewise. I always have to churn myself, while my boys play in the street; now Ben will have to work as your Charlie does, or he won't have a mite of butter on his bread."

I begged Mrs. Seeall to take one of my swan-stamped butter-cakes for her husband's dinner, and also to step into the garden and gather a large bundle of sweet clover from the tall bushes growing by the gate. She thanked me heartily, and returned home satisfied with her morning's work. And I—well, I must confess that I rejoiced that I had been of a little service to her, even if it had not added to my own comfort, for it never does make one feel pleasant to work under the surveillance of others. I do like to have my kitchen and my cellar to myself. Don't you, friends?

THE HUNGARIAN CUISINE.—There is no cuisine in Europe equal to the Hungarian, except the French. The people have so many preparations of chickens, beef, and mutton, with tomatoes, or red peppers, or acids, and wonderful *Mehl-speisen* or puddings, and such variety both of fruit and vegetables that a Hungarian dinner is a study. I never saw on their tables or in their markets a single fruit or vegetable which we have not, and I missed only two of ours, the oyster-plant and sweet potato. Both would do capitally in Hungary and I trust measures will soon be taken to introduce them. Hungarians are fond of Indian-corn boiled or roasted in the ear when young, as our people are. Tomatoes, too, grow plentifully. Their plums are better than ours; their grapes and peas are delicious; melons abound. Formerly fat used to be employed too much in their cookery; now they are using cream and milk much more. The first meal is merely a cup of "morning coffee," with rich milk, (of buffaloes), and a roll crumbled in it. At one or two the people dine in the upper and middle classes with some eight or ten courses; the pudding coming in the middle, and fruit at the end; soup always opening it. Several varieties of native wines are in use; for dessert, generally, Tokay, or some Anstruck.

At 5, again, comes the *gouter*, which is cold or iced coffee, with cake or fruit. At 9 or 9½, the supper, a very substantial meal of a number of courses, terminating with Indian corn, cucumbers, or radishes, after which the people apparently retire with undisturbed mind and body, and rise with their old vigor in the morning.

How the children bear this late meal is mysterious. I have seen lovely children of from six to twelve years partaking of a succession of dishes, beginning with crabs, going on to roast duck, beef, pig, *galuska* (pudding), cucumbers, melons, and green corn, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the evening! No physician was called in during the night. Still, everywhere the children looked pale and peaked. I think these absurd habits must be undermining the vigor of the race. The parents often admitted that the children had not the vigor of themselves, and they were troubled with bad dreams. "Yet," they say, "we were brought up in just this way, and you see what we are?" I decline to think, however, that natural selection has come in, and that only the vigorous survive this treatment.

A ROYAL SIAMESE GAME.—The business of eating concluded, the king called upon his foreign friends to participate in a royal game which had been in vogue as far back as their historical records extended, and which no guest might refuse to share in without giving personal offense to the sovereign. After this introduction, at a signal given by the royal host, five huge baskets filled with very small limes were placed directly in front of the throne. Inviting the foreigners to scramble for the fruit, and telling them that whoever succeeded in getting the largest number should enjoy his highest favor, the king threw as many as he could hold between his two hands, in such manner as to scatter them in every direction over the widest possible space. This was repeated scores upon scores of times, and the guests, wishing to humor the whim of their host, entered heartily into the sport, scrambling about upon hands and knees in pursuit of the limes, sometimes receiving from the merry old gentleman a hearty pelt over the head or knuckles, at which he would beg pardon, and assure his friends that it was quite accidental! After an hour thus spent, the foreigners begged leave to desist, and the native nobles took their turn at the sport.

On examination, each lime was found to contain a gold or silver coin, and as the amount thus obtained by each individual was quite considerable, the ladies and gentlemen of our party sent up the money to the king, stating that it would be a violation of the etiquette of our country to receive presents of *money*. But His Majesty begged very earnestly that the coins should be retained, though merely, he said, as a token of the royal favor, and in compliance with courtly usage—not at all for their intrinsic value.—*Lippincotts Magazine.*

IF young ladies have a fault, it is sometimes in being a little too forward; but then this is a fault which they always correct in after age, for, as soon as a young lady has reached thirty, she begins to make amends for her former forwardness by going backward regularly every year.

Senator Sumner loses about $10,000 by the Boston fire.

No mine on the Comstock Lode has paid dividends regularly every month, for more than four years, and the twelve most productive mines have on an average been unprofitable for two years out of three. In some cases, when unprofitable, they have had low grade ore sufficient or nearly sufficient to pay expenses, but usually the mines either pay dividends or levy assessments, which last amount sometimes to very serious figures. The Bullion mine, for instance, 967 feet long, lying near the middle of the Comstock lode, lengthwise, and distant not 800 yards from a large body of rich ore on each side, has hunted ten years for rich mineral, in its own limits, at an expense of $1,750,000, and has found nothing. Thirty Comstock Companies have collected $13,000,000 of assessments in San Francisco, and of the thirty, thirteen have never paid a dividend, while the stockholders have suffered from hope deferred as well as from purses depleted.—*The West.*

A beggar asked for a bit of bread-and-butter at a house the other day, and on a couple of slices being brought to him, he indignantly refused them. "What's the matter?" asked the donor, "isn't this good bread?" "Yes, the bread's good enough," said the beggar. "Well, isn't the butter good too?" "Yes, I've no fault to find with the butter." "Well, then, what is the matter?" "I don't like the way it's spread!" growled the fastidious mendicant.

Special Notices.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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Beecher's Life of Jesus the Christ.
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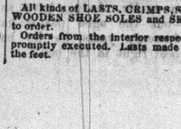

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